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IT SUITS ENGLAND.

This Country Is Playing Right Into Great Britain's Hands.

SHE WILL REALLY CONTROL HAWAII

The Old Queen Has Always Been Friendly to the English.

PRIVATE TIPS WERE GIVEN EARLY

One of Victoria's Subjects Is Guardian of Princess Kalulani, Heir Apparent to the Hawaiian Throne.

Washington, November 14.—(Special.)—The latest phase of the Hawaiian imbroglio is the statement that the United States has been completely hoodwinked and has played into the hands of Great Britain. According to the story current tonight the action of the president is the very thing above all others that England most desired. It is an open secret in diplomatic circles that Great Britain wishes to have indirect control of the Hawaiian isles through the future sovereignty of Princess Kalulani, niece of the queen and heir apparent to the throne. She it was who made the plaintive appeal to President Cleveland while she was at Washington last spring.

The princess was educated in England and has spent the best part of her life there under the guardianship of Mr. Davies, an English subject who is financially interested to a considerable extent in the government of the Hawaiian isles. It was through his personal influence with the queen that he was selected as the guardian of the princess. The latter became a member of his household. The princess is now in her eighteenth year and is a young lady of unusual intelligence.

Mr. and Mrs. Davies accompanied her on her visit to the United States and were very eloquent in their claim for recognition of her rights by the United States. It will also be recalled that President and Mrs. Cleveland treated the princess with rare consideration, Mrs. Cleveland going so far as to call upon her. According to latest advices Mr. Davies is in Honolulu, having accompanied Minister Willis on his trip from San Francisco. The princess is in England anxiously awaiting results in Hawaii. This is natural, as the queen is getting old and feeble, and the princess is the next in line of succession. As Mr. Davies came to Washington to look out for her interests it is natural to presume that he has gone to Honolulu for the same purpose, and there is a belief afloat that Mr. Davies was given a private tip as to the president's policy of restoring the queen.

England Will Grab It.

The theory in diplomatic circles is that Great Britain will be the only country to benefit by the so-called coup d'etat of Mr. Cleveland in bringing about the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani. She has always affiliated with the English party in Honolulu and prior to her ascent to the throne was notoriously and offensively hostile to Americans. The English feel that they can count upon her friendly favor while she is in power, and in the event of her death, which may be counted upon speedily, as she is of a short-lived race, her successor on the throne, Princess Kalulani, will be thoroughly British in all her sympathies and actions. Then, as the United States was instrumental in placing her in power, it cannot considerately dispute her administration. It is intimated at the state department that all the foreign powers in interest were notified in advance of the president's purpose, and that it received their unanimous approval. If the Kalulani theory be correct there will be no reason to doubt that Great Britain is more than delighted at the turn of affairs.

Under the treaty of annexation concluded by Secretary Foster and the commissioners of the provisional government the United States agreed to pay Queen Liliuokalani $20,000 down and $20,000 annually thereafter "during the term of her natural life," and also to pay the Princess Kalulani the sum of $150,000, provided they, in good faith, submitted "to the authority of the United States and the local government of the islands." The treaty was subsequently withdrawn by President Cleveland and has now been utterly repudiated.

SECRETARY MORTON DENIES

That He Has Resigned from the Cabinet or Intends to Do So.

Washington, November 14.—The story was spread broadcast last night which seems to have had its origin in the Metropolitan club in this city, to the effect that there was strong dissension in the cabinet on the Hawaiian situation. The rumor was definite as to the cabinet officers, who were Secretaries Smith and Morton. It stated that they had tendered their resignations at a past cabinet meeting or would do so at the next meeting. Secretary Morton was seen late last night and gave an absolute denial to the rumor, stating that he had not resigned nor had thought of such a thing. It can be further said that Secretary Morton is in accord with the president on his Hawaiian policy and that Secretary Smith has not in any way given public expression to a disagreement or given reason to suppose that he entertains opinions differing from those entertained by the president in the matter.

HE DEFIES ARREST.

The Negro Is Backed by Three Brothers and Says He Will Not Be Taken.

Columbia, S. C., November 14.—(Special.)—There are threats of serious trouble at a place five miles north of here on the South-bound road. Several days ago some constables attempted to arrest a negro named George Stivender. He shot one of them and escaped. He has been defying arrest and is being backed by the negroes in the neighborhood.

Sheriff Dukes, of Orangeburg, went after him today, taking an armed posse along with him. At 10:30 o'clock tonight a dispatch was received at The Constitution bureau here saying: "Stivender says he will kill any man who attempts to arrest him. He is defended by his three brothers. The sheriff of Orangeburg has gone after him and trouble is feared. Nothing has been heard from the sheriff. Stivender is a powerful mulatto."

One Result of Good Roads.

Birmingham, Ala., November 14.—(Special.) This, Jefferson, county has about one hundred and fifty miles of graded public roads, and about one hundred and thirty-five miles of them have been macadamized with limestone. The total cost of these roads to the county has been something more than $500,000, but the public is well satisfied with the investment. The good roads have opened up territory in every direction from here, and the county is being filled up with market gardens, produce farms, vineyards, etc. Five years ago everything of this kind used here came from a distance by rail, but these smooth roads have given the city the best home market in the country. The farmers of St. Clair, Cullman, Blount and Walker counties all come here with their produce, and this year Birmingham is developing wonderfully as a cotton market.

CAUGHT AFTER YEARS OF LIBERTY.

William Carpenter, Who Is Under Sentence of Death, Is in Macon.

Columbia, S. C., November 14.—(Special.)—Governor Tillman today issued a requisition for William Carpenter, who has been arrested in Macon. Carpenter is a young white man from Edgefield and is now a noted criminal. Several years ago he and a friend named Murrell, while on a drunken spree, most brutally murdered Preston Younce, a prominent Edgefield man. They met him in the road, covered him with pistols and told him to get down on his knees. They then filled him with lead.

They were sentenced to hang but escaped from jail. The escape created much talk and the sheriff was roundly censured. They were located in a swamp and for several days and nights were hunted like wild beasts. A detachment of military, under command of General Richbourg, was sent from here by the governor on a special train and Murrell was finally hauled from under a house. Carpenter's disappearance was as complete as if he had been swallowed. Nothing was heard of him until a few days ago, when the sheriff of Edgefield was notified of his arrest in Macon. There is a total reward of $350 for him—$250 offered by the governor and $100 offered by the sheriff of Edgefield.

FOUND HIS SON MANGLED.

Mr. Peddy Went Through Curiosity and Found His Boy to Be the Victim.

Opelika, Ala., November 14.—(Special.)—Charley Peddy, who was so terribly crushed beneath the wheels of the western vestibule limited, No. 50, last night at 7:30 o'clock, died at 3 o'clock this morning at the Hammell house. Peddy was anxious to attend the races which took place here today. His father, Mr. John Peddy, of LaGrange, is a well known horseman and has several horses here. Last night several boys from LaGrange decided to beat their way on the blind baggage to Opelika, and young Peddy was among the number. His father told him he could come down today, but the young man's associates persuaded him to leave home last night and come down with them. His father was looking for a friend to come down from LaGrange on No. 50, and he met the train at the depot.

When the train was within 200 yards of the depot young Peddy jumped blindly in the dark. His head struck against a switch-post and the concussion threw him under the wheels. The train was running at about twenty-five miles an hour. The young man was so cut up that he was hardly recognizable. The father was attracted to the scene through curiosity.

The young man at once recognized his father and said: "Father, I am dying; send for mamma."

Mrs. Peddy is critically ill and the news completely prostrated her. The young man's remains were taken to LaGrange for interment. He was only fifteen years of age and was a bright young man, full of life and bright prospects. Mr. Peddy will send his horses home tomorrow.

A Sentiment to Be Applauded.

Birmingham, Ala., November 14.—(Special.)—Hon. W. C. Denson, member of congress from the seventh district of Alabama and Mr. P. G. Bowman, first lieutenant of the Jeffersonian democrats, addressed a large audience at Collinsville, Ala., yesterday. Both speeches were well received. When Colonel Denson said, "counting out votes must be stopped in Alabama, gentlemen—we have all agreed to that"—the applause was universal.

Thieves entered the auction house of Cowan & Co. last night and stole three new bicycles. The burglary was not discovered until this morning and no clues have been found.

Evans Was Released.

Birmingham, Ala., November 14.—(Special.) Glaucus Evans, the young man who was brought here from Montgomery on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses, was discharged by Justice Martin, the prosecution making no effort at conviction.

The remains of Charles B. Lloyd, of Birmingham, who died in Louisville, Ky., Sunday, where he was studying at the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, reached here this morning. The funeral took place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the First Baptist church. The remains will be taken to Anniston for interment tomorrow.

Two Firms Embarrassed.

Birmingham, Ala., November 14.—(Special.) The Woodruff & Harris Electric Company has been attached by the sheriff. The liabilities are something like $5,000. It is believed all of the creditors will be paid in full.

The Williams Drug Company, wholesale and retail druggists, of this city, has assigned to Judge J. T. Garrettson. The firm is said to be solvent, and the assignment was made in order to close out the business.

A JUSTIFIABLE KILLING.

James Bailey, a Negro, Turns on a Prisoner and Shoots Him.

Sandersville, Ga., November 14.—(Special.)—James Bailey shot and killed Julian Gonder on the plantation of Mr. George Gilmore, seven miles north of Sandersville, Saturday night. Both were colored. Bailey had given a negro woman $10 to change. Gonder was in the tenant house, but soon left, after which the money was missed. Gonder was followed to another tenant house, and inquiry was being made for the money, when he disclaimed any knowledge of it, and threatened any one who would accuse him of stealing it. Bailey and the negro woman both told Gonder that they did not accuse any one, but that the money was gone. Gonder became angry and drew his pistol. Bailey ran out of the door and Gonder fired and missed him. Bailey turned and shot Gonder, killing him.

Coroner Lowe held an inquest over the dead body and after examining the witnesses to the tragedy the jury returned a verdict that Bailey had killed Gonder in self-defense.

Columbia News.

Columbia, S. C., November 14.—(Special.) Dr. W. D. Brice, a young Columbia druggist, left this afternoon for Winnesboro, where he will be married tomorrow to Miss Rachel Thompson.

The local military will contest for the calamity cups for the benefit of the sea island sufferers.

Albert W. Clayton, one of the brightest newspaper men of this city, has relinquished the pen and today he left for Spartanburg county, where he will go into the mercantile business. Mr. Clayton was for several years editor and proprietor of The Evening Record, and recently was city editor of The Columbia Journal.

Was in the Water a Week.

Savannah, Ga., November 14.—(Special.)—The body of Simon Willis, a negro boatman who fell overboard from the United States snag boat, Toccoa, about a week ago, was picked up in the river near Fort Jackson today and turned over to his relatives by the coroner for burial.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Morgan, Ga., November 14.—(Special.)—Dr. John A Gladden died at his home in this place at 2 o'clock p. m., Sunday, after a severe illness of twelve days. He was one of the most prominent physicians of this part of the state. He had a successful mercantile and drug business at this place, and large farming interests near by. He was public-spirited, charitable, and great-hearted.

Albany, Ga., November 14.—(Special.)—Mrs. Caroline J. Jones, relict of the late Dr. Taliaferro Jones, of this city, died at her home here Sunday night in her sixty-seventh year. She was a most noble Christian woman.

Birmingham, Ala., November 14.—(Special.) William Shahan, a popular young business man, and prominent member of the Rifles, died here today of consumption. He will be buried in his uniform and with military honors.

Reynold, Ga., November 14.—(Special.)—Mrs. R. R. Howard, one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of this community, died Sunday morning and was buried here yesterday, Rev. J. T. M[illegible]ns, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church south, officiating.

AFRAID OF A CAUCUS

Mr. Wilson Wants the Tariff Bill to Go Direct to the House.

HE MUST FEAR LOG ROLLING ON IT

This Country Spends Half a Billion Dollars a Year.

HENCE IT HAS TO TAX EVERYTHING

The Income Tax Idea Gains in Popularity as the Necessity to Provide Revenue Becomes More Apparent.

Washington, November 14.—(Special.)—The new tariff bill will not be submitted to a democratic caucus if the ways and means committee can prevent it. This committee is determined that there shall be no under-belt strokes and no dark-corner politics in this bill. Whatever is done must be open and on the floor. Secretary Carlisle is engaged in making up an estimate of the necessary revenue for running the government. It requires a round numbers nearly $500,000,000 to keep the federal machinery in motion and the only large revenues which can be accurately determined are those derived from whisky, beer and tobacco.

The whisky revenue at present received is about $60,000,000, and on beer, $30,000,000. The revenues derived from tariff-tax are fluctuating and uncertain, and it is to cover this point the income tax theory now receiving so much attention. By the imposition of an income tax it is shown that the tariff schedules can remain the same and the income tax be lowered or raised by congress according to the necessities without affecting the regular business channels. When the committee first began its investigations it was well understood that the tax on beer would be doubled and a tax imposed on sugars. These two items alone would have added nearly $100,000,000 to the revenue.

At present the income tax is meeting with very favorable comment and it seems the only solution of the difficulty. The increased tax contemplated on whisky will not make good the loss through a refusal to impose a tax on sugar, and some such plan as a direct revenue must offset the free list losses.

It was expected that a long and dolorous wail would come up from those with large incomes at the very mention of such a solution, yet there has been no great objection raised. There is a subcommittee appointed to draft an income tax bill and though that committee has not proceeded very far to the accomplishment of this, the members say no protests of any importance have been filed with them. At any rate this bill will not provide for an excessive tax as those opposing it would make believe. If an income bill is presented it must be discussed simultaneously with the tariff bill.

Treasury Notes for Pensioners.

Yesterday there was a conference between several members of the ways and means committee and the secretary of the treasury. The question of devising a plan to meet the deficit in the running expenses of the government was fully discussed. two of the plans proposed were thought to be practical. One was the issue of bonds or treasury notes and the other was the coinage of the seigniorage which now amounts to $54,000,000. The treasury note issue was to meet the $32,000,000 required in paying the pension arrearages. It requires something like $185,000,000 annually to support the pension rolls, and of this amount what are known as first payments, aggregate about $32,000,000. It was suggested that treasury notes of the denominations which could be circulated bearing 3 per cent interest and running three years be issued to pensioners. This would place the bonds, if such they could be called, in the hands of the people rather than in the hands of the capitalists. In this manner the money now expended in pension arrearages could be applied to meeting the deficiency.

In the proposed coinage of the seignorage there was a difficulty to overcome. Although it is amply sufficient to meet the deficit, the mints are unable to coin it in time for an application to this year's amount, and it was consequently suggested that silver certificates be issued redeemable at such time as the bullion could be turned from the mints and meet the payments. By reason of the unsteady business condition which has prevailed during the past few months, the revenues have steadily decreased, but Mr. Calisle is of the opinion that there will be an improvement from now on. During the first nine days of this month it was something over $2,000,000.

The Free List.

From all that can be learned, a majority of the ways and means committee are undaunted in their determination to have a very liberal free list in the tariff bill. So far pig tin, coal, iron ore, wool, lumber, salt and silver lead ore are on the free list. The duty on plate tin will be reduced from 2 2-10 to 1 per cent.

Tinplate Men Put in a Plea.

Ex-Congressman Niedringhaus, of St. Louis, and his brother, W. L. Niedringhaus, came down from New York today and had a hearing before the ways and means committee. They told Chairman Wilson and his democratic associates that all they had to ask was that whatever change was made in the iron schedule should be uniform throughout. A greater cut on one part than on the rest would discourage the manufacturing business greatly, they said. Ex-Congressman Niedringhaus, after conversations with members of the committee, expressed the opinion that the tariff changes would not be radical. He hoped the manufacturers would be able to conform to them without serious loss. At present, he said, every manufacturer was running close on account of the uncertainty. People are afraid to buy more than enough for immediate use. It is a season of small or no profit in manufacturing, and many plants are now in operation to give employes work rather than with the expectation of making money.

The Messrs. Niedringhaus left tonight for Chattanooga, where they have business interests. They were accompanied by a number of Alabamians and Tennesseans, who also had a hearing before the committee today in an appeal for continued protection to iron, reciting the present condition of affairs and the danger of closing southern works.

Something Worth Having.

Birmingham, Ala., November 14.—(Special.) The chances now seem to be good for Birmingham to secure the Kentucky roller mills of Elizabethtown, Ky. The mills turn out about three hundred barrels of flour per day, and if they should be brought here they would probably be started on a larger scale. Mr. E. H. Patterson, a member of the firm, has been in Birmingham for a week or more, looking around, and is so well pleased that he has written his brother, who is his partner in the enterprise, to come down. The Comer mill, which burned down a few months ago, will be rebuilt, and, it is stated, work will be commenced on it within a few days. The railroads have granted the stoppage-in-transit privilege to Birmingham, and these two mills in successful operation will be the result.

VIRGINIA BAPTIST GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

Close of One of Its Most Successful Meetings.

Roanoke, Va., November 14.—The Baptist general association of Virginia, which began its annual meeting in this city on Friday, ended its session this evening after having held one of the most successful meetings in its history. The day was devoted to educational work and tributes of the dead. Alexandria was fixed upon as the place for the next meeting of the association and the time determined upon was Tuesday before the second Sunday in November, 1894, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

The preacher of the introductory sermon is to be Rev. J. M. McMann, with Rev. F. T. Claybrook as alternate. The Rev. Nervell Ryland consented to be re-elected as treasurer.

The report of the committee on education, reported by Rev. W. W. Landrum, showed that thirty-one institutions of learning in the state were under Baptist control and management—fifteen for boys and young men and eighteen for girls and young women. Of these twenty-four were in eastern Virginia, five in the valley and four in the western part of the state. Several new institutions were added to the list by members of the association present.

After this report Rev. Dr. W. B. Thomas, professor of Richmond college, addressed the meeting.

Professor Cocke, of Hollins institute, objected to a criticism of the state institutions in printed reports of the Baptist Association. The Roman Catholic church was claiming control of public schools on the ground of taxes paid and numerical strength. For the Baptists to ask representation in the faculties of the state institutions, as Dr. Landrum had suggested, was a bad precedent. These institutions were conducted without reference to denominations. The board of directors of the university would take Dr. Broadus any time they could get him and make him president of the institution, an honor that was now conferred on no one.

Then followed the most touching and pathetic scene of the convention. The rules were suspended and the venerable Dr. Robert Ryland was called to the platform to address the association. Dr. Ryland is the father of the association. He is now nearly eighty-nine years of age and still hale and hearty. He was for forty years president of the Richmond college. He is now chaplain of the Southwest Virginia institute, and he said that work suited him exactly. He did not think the church should put men on the shelf who were as young and vigorous as himself. He closed his remarks with the statement that he never expected to attend another meeting of the association, and his farewell remarks were especially pathetic.

Several changes were made upon the boards at the meeting this evening and after disposing of the remainder of the programme and the adoption of resolutions the meeting adjourned.

HIS DEATH A MYSTERY.

A Tramp Comes to a Sudden End Under Suspicious Circumstances.

Gadsden, Ala., November 14.—(Special.) Near the little Will's Creek bridge on the Tennessee and Coosa division of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road, last night about 9 o'clock, a man named Jim Bennett, was killed.

Two tramps, Jim Bennett and Henry Wencke, met in Chattanooga and tramped here and were camped on the creek bank. Bennett went to Attalla for some meat and got drunk and returned with a companion. Just before reaching camp the Tennessee and Coosa passenger train came along.

After it passed Bennett's companion called to Wencke that Bennett had been killed by the train, and then skipped out. Bennett had a fearful wound on the right side of his head and several small bruises on the face as though made with a blunt instrument. He was certainly not struck by the train and the supposition is that he was murdered in a drunken brawl by the stranger. Coroner Lowry was notified. Bennett was a stone mason from Louisville, Ky., but originally from Glasgow, Scotland. He was about thirty-five years old.

A dummy engine belonging to a Gadsden and Attalla Union railway was destroyed by fire early this morning in the yards at the Elliott car works. As there had been no fire in the engine for several hours, it is thought to have been of incendiary origin. The loss was $1,500.

THE THURBER-WHYLAND COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

Francis P. Thurber Made an Assignment in New York Yesterday

New York, November 14.—F. P. Thurber made an assignment today. Judge Andrews, of the supreme court, today appointed Andrew Kirkpatrick and Thomas Reid receivers for the Thurber-Whyland Company. Francis P. Thurber, president of the company, in the application for a receiver says in his affidavit that the debts of the concern aggregate $800,000, of which $500,000 is commercial paper. The company does a business, he says, of $125,000 a week. It was organized in December, 1890. It conducted an important domestic and importing wholesale grocery business at Reade and Hudson streets and West Broadway. The company was in trouble during last season's panic, but pulled through with the aid of leading bankers of the city. Its stock has been quoted very low recently. It is said that this is due to the action of small holders in continually selling.

DAZEY DUPED PORTERFIELD.

He Got Worthless Paper Cashed and Now Is Under Indictment.

Nashville, Tenn., November 14.—(Special.)—The grand jury in the criminal court today returned an indictment against George A. Dazey, charging him with larceny and obtaining money under false pretenses. Dazey is charged with inducing Frank Porterfield, cashier of the defunct Commercial National bank, to cash $142,000 of worthless drafts on New York brokers, by representing that bills of lading for cotton representing the amount had been forwarded by mail. The next case against Frank Porterfield in the federal court will be taken up December 4th.

EXPELLED FOR SELLING WHISKY.

Kirkland Tried to Get Back in the Church but Fails.

Columbia, S. C., November 14.—(Special.)—The appeal of Walter Kirkland, who was expelled from the Marion street Methodist church for selling whisky at the dispensary, was dismissed at the quarterly conference here tonight by a vote of 4 to 2. Kirkland's defense was that Dr. Elwell, the pastor, and five stewards had recommended him for the place. Dr. Elwell stated that he thought the recommendation was for the purpose of Kirkland obtaining the position of bookkeeper.

He Will Run as a Gold Candidate.

Jasper, Ala., November 14.—(Special.)—T. L. Long, of this city, today announces himself for the democratic nomination for congress in this, the sixth congressional district, against Congressman Bankhead. Long is a gold standard advocate.

OPENING OF THE FAIR

Augusta Starts Her Exposition with a Flourish of Trumpets.

ONE OF THE SOUTH'S GREATEST

Colonel Pat Walsh Never Saw a Prouder Day in His Life.

GOVERNOR NORTHEN ADDRESSES 50,000

He Reviews the Material Resources of This Section, and Makes Some Sound Points on Its Advantages.

Augusta, Ga., November 14.—(Special.)—For the third time in the history of Augusta the people of this city have been joined by representatives from over half the states of the union in the formal opening of Augusta's exposition. On this occasion, however, there is joined with this enterprise the Georgia state fair under the management of the Georgia State Agricultural Society and the two combined form an exposition that will equal in its scope and magnitude any similar enterprise in the history of the south. Today 50,000 people turned out to witness the procession of the military, civic bodies and the firemen of the city. In the procession there was Governor Northen, ex-Governor McDaniel and General Clement A. Evans. In the industrial, mechanical and electrical departments nearly all of the states and eight nations are reported. Among the attractions are many of the best features of the Midway plaisance at the world's fair.

President Patrick Walsh, of the Augusta Exposition Company, delivered the opening address after prayer by Rev. L. Burrows.

Mr. Walsh said it is doubtful whether any other city in the United States could have done as well. Mayor Alexander was the next speaker and when he concluded, introduced Governor Northen. The governor said:

The Governor's Speech.

Mr. President: This is an auspicious day, not for Augusta only, but for Georgia and the south. Adopting the language of your president, "This exposition stands in the as did the Columbian exposition to the nations of the civilized world." While, therefore, I congratulate the management of the Georgia state fair and the management of the Augusta exposition upon the realization of this hour, I shall not speak of this gathering of products, machines, implements, wares and manufactures, either as the Georgia state fair, or as the Augusta exposition, or as both. I prefer to speak of it as the exposition of the south.

As Chicago, vigorous, heroic and young, was the only city on the continent able, under the conditions, to magnify the one, so Augusta, plucky, public-spirited and progressive, full of new ideas as she is, full of new industries, is the only city at the south, in these times of panic and depression, able to illustrate the possibilities and resources of the other.

This exposition of the south is an object lesson for the diversified industries of her future.

Today, Mr. President, you have brought us to the dawn of a new industrial era for our section. In all the past the south has been considered the great agricultural section of the union. In this industry, mainly, our people have found their employment and their wealth, as much, doubtless, from physical conditions as from choice. These physical conditions have not obtained in other sections. The new England states, with only 25,000,000 acres of arable land, are confined almost exclusively to manufactures for their maintenance. The middle states, with 65,000,000 acres, more enlarged in agricultural area, are deficient in climate and crops that will pay for their cultivation. The western states, with 178,000,000 acres, suffer from the intense blizzards of winter; so that, with them, both the pleasures and profits of agriculture are destroyed. With 398,000,000 acres of land, 98 per cent of it available for profitable culture, a climate unsurpassed, and marketable products not equaled by all the products of all other sections, it is not a matter of wonder that the south is distinguished as the agricultural section of the union.

In 1860 the actual wealth of the south was $4,801,670,635. She lost more than two billion dollars by the war between the states. All this she has recovered; and today she is worth $4,200,000,000—less than one-half million under the valuation of her property when she owned property in slaves. All this vast accumulation has been, mainly, gathered by agriculture, based largely upon one market crop—cotton.

The annual yield from the cotton crop of the south will average $300,000,000, to which may be added $27,000,000 for oil, cake and hulls from the seed.

Upon the fields of the south are also grown $300,000,000 in corn, $49,000,000 in wheat, $35,000,000 in oats, $36,000,000 in tobacco, $36,000,000 in sugar and molasses, $9,000,000 in rice, $19,000,000 in potatoes, $25,000,000 in hay and $185,000,000 in smaller crops, making the entire agricultural yield for the south for the past ten years $10,608,808,182.

So vast have been our resources in the fields that we have failed duly to consider the riches in our mines, the wealth in our forests, the great possibilities in our water-powers and in our mills that would more than double the annual increase of our wealth and not hinder for a moment the development of our agriculture.

Low Cost of Making Iron.

Why not stop at this golden hour and begin to add to our agriculture the resources of wealth that have lain dormant all these years?

In view of our apparent neglect it is a singular fact that the first iron furnace established in the United States was built in the south. Whatever may have been the facts in the beginning recent investigations have demonstrated beyond doubt the practicability of iron mining at the south and the relatively low cost of such mining in comparison with other sections of the union. The report of the commissioner of labor gives the following interesting figures, as authoritative and final, in favor of manufacture at the south:

In the northern states three establishments report the cost of the manufacture of iron as $20 per ton; nineteen report the cost as from $15 to $18.77 per ton; forty-eight report the cost as from $12 to $14.98 per ton.

In the southern states twenty establishments report the cost from $8.55 to $12.50 per ton.

A recent report gives the difference as being much more in favor of the south.

I stop again to commend the management of this exposition of the south, not so much for this magnificent display of agricultural products, the largest, I am told, ever put on exhibition at the south, but more for this object lesson in southern manufacture. The one does not hinder, but develops and advances the other. We cannot accept the conditions just presented in the increased wealth of our section made by manufactures and doubt for a moment the greatness of our future in the further development of these industries. Whatever may be the future of the south along the line of manufacture just discussed, she is permanently rich if she is true to herself in the growth and manufacture of her cotton. The south need never have a successful rival in the cultivation of cotton. The recent war brought into existence a number of competitors while we were shut off from the world's markets. The most formidable were India, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Africa, the East Indies, Peru and Brazil. The general condition of these countries gave some promise of danger to the southern states. India, Egypt and Brazil produced something more than two millions bales, but when peace was declared, the south came easily to the front again, and claimed and secured the markets of the world for her cotton crop.

Value of the Crops.

The points to be guarded against are the expense incurred in its culture and the price received for its sale. Into the first enters two considerations—the method of culture and harvesting, together with the extent of the area tilled. The more we use machines and reduce the area, the greater will be the yield and profit in its culture.

It will be interesting to note the crop value
in different yea
amount of produc
ing the season of
5,767,252 bales, v

In 1881-82 5,456
524,911.

In 1881-82 5,456
928,744.

In 1882-83 6,949
938,137.

In 1883-84 5,71
803,902.

In 1884-85 5,70
253,972.

In 1885-86 6,57
723,080.

In 1886-87 6,50
504,215.

In 1887-88 7,04
433,633.

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the gross earnings of southern railways were $47,455,975. In 1890 the southern roads earned $154,682,773. In 1880 the net earnings were $17,319,223; in 1890, $46,385,437.

The south is by no means without water transportation. Our states are abundantly supplied with interior waterways. Our rivers are generally larger than the rivers of the north; the Mississippi and its tributaries, the Alabama, the Savannah, the James and others. In addition to its long coast line, accessible to the largest ocean vessels, the south has 62,351 miles of inland transportation in its railroads and waterways.

It may be asked: What of the financial force and credit of the south?

The people of the south, in common with those of all sections, have just suffered the effects of a severe and unexampled panic. The causes that produced it have been variously stated, and the remedies for relief have been as distinct and contrary. It is my candid judgment that no one factor acted with equal power to break the force of the stringency as the cotton crop of the south. More than the repeal of the Sherman law; for it has not been repealed; more than the assurance of the United States congress, for the assurance of congress has not been given; more than any other one factor, and possibly more than all others combined, the cotton crop of the south, put upon the market at the proper time saved the states from disaster and the people from bankruptcy.

The South's Credit.

So much for the south as a financial factor. What of her credit?

In 1887 there were 9,230 failures in the United States, only 1,709 being in the south. In 1888 there were 9,747 failures, 1,895 being in the south. In 1889 there were 11,023, 1,730 in the south. In 1890 there were 9,842, 1,467 in the south. In 1891 there were 11,620 in the United States, only 2,158 being in the south. During the recent panic 549 banks failed in the United States of which there were only 84 in the south, with 394 at the west. This is a most creditable showing for our section as a factor in finance in the general government.

So much, Mr. President, for the agriculture, mining, forests, manufacture, transportation and finance of the south.

"The south, under the diversification of crops and the diversification of industries, is thrilling with new life. As this new prosperity comes to us it will bring no sweeter thought than that it adds, not only to the comfort and happiness of our section, but that it makes broader the glory and deeper the majesty and more enduring the strength of the union of states. In this republic of ours is lodged the hope of free government on earth. Here God has rested the ark of the covenant with the sons of men. Let us soar above all provincial pride and find our deeper inspiration in gathering the fullest sheaves into harvest and standing the stanchest and most devoted of its sons as it lights the path and makes clear the way through which all the people of this earth shall come in God's appointed way."

Benediction was asked by Rev. J. T. Plunket and then, amid the wildest enthusiasm awakened by the stirring notes of "Dixie" from the cornet of Miss Alice Raymond, of Washington, D. C., the Augusta exposition was formally opened.

DR. TUPPER BURIED.

His Funeral Was Attended by Hundreds of Colored Students.

Raleigh, N. C., November 14.—(Special.)—The funeral of Dr. Henry M. Tupper, president of Shaw university, was held here today and was one of the largest ever held here. Four thousand people were present, including students of all the colored colleges and schools in the city. The active pallbearers were eight of the senior class of Shaw university, while eight prominent local physicians, members of the faculty, were the honorary pallbearers. Four hundred male and female students of Shaw were in the procession, as were also the mayor of the city and many preachers. All the buildings of the university were draped in black and white.

Revenue deputies were very active today. Near south Lowell they captured an illicit distillery and its owner, Hub Turner. Three stills were seized at Franklinton.

MAKES THE TOWN LOSE.

Last Year It Received Four Times as Much from the Bars.

Orangeburg, S. C., November 14.—(Special.)—Dispenser Claffey has turned over to the city and county authorities for an equal division $886 dispensary profits for the months of July, August, September and October. During the first two months the dispensary is barely [illegible] expenses. The city and county will each realize about $1,600 from this source for the entire year. Last year the county got $800 from the bars, while the cities realized $

Both shots took effect in President Hopson's body, inflicting painful flesh wounds. The revolver was held so close to the head of Cashier Davis that the concussion knocked him down. The robbers then demanded money from William Hopson. He handed them a tray containing $944. Taking this, they left without attempting to get the cash in the vault. The noise of the shots spread alarm and within five minutes an armed mounted posse went in pursuit, but all trace was lost after a short distance.

LOOKS BAD FOR IRWIN.

Now He Denies That He Shot Smith in th Express Car.

Knoxville, Tenn., November 14.—(Special.)—The trial of Barney Irwin, charged with killing young Smith, his confederate in the plan to entrap young Frel Gerding in an attempt to rob an express car, was continued today. The prosecution introduced several more witnesses, whose testimony was strong against Irwin. The sentiment against the fly cop was made more intense by the appearance of the dead man's two sisters on the witness stand. They were dressed in heavy mourning. They testified to a visit Irwin paid their brother while he lay wounded in the city hospital.

Irwin then denied having shot young Smith. Other witnesses swore that on that same day he had confessed to having fired the shot that gave young Smith his death wound. Irwin was allowed to make his statement. He denied that he entered into the scheme with hope of reward. He also denied having shot Smith. He said that he had, but that was for a purpose, which he did not state. After the evidence was all submitted Irwin was bound to the criminal court in $20,000 bond for murder in the first degree. His attorneys signed his bond.

PERISHED IN THE FIRE.

A Life Lost in the Memphis Conflagratio Several Persons Injured.

Memphis, Tenn., November 14.—At 1:3 o'clock this morning it was ascertained that Thomas H. Bond, residing on McLemore avenue, lost his life in the fire. He was last seen on the third floor in the gymnasium room of the Young Men's Christian Association, and nothing has been seen or heard of him since. Mr. Bond is down in the directory as a traveling agent.

Secretary A. K. Perkins, of the Young Men's Christian Association, received a fractured skull when he fell while descending by means of a tin gutter. At midnight he was reported very low and his injuries will probably prove fatal. The negro porter, who also jumped from a window, sustained serious internal injuries.

E. Boardman, a young man who was
Young Men's Christian Association
jumped from the second story
broke his right leg.

C. R. White sustained
right arm. The total loss
insurance about half that a

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**A Negro Murderer Take
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Pine Bluff, Ark., Noven
excitement reigns at Varn
Iron Mountain railroad, t
over the lynching, shooting a
this morning, of a negro nam
a week ago, murdered another
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down the jail, hung Nelson to
tree, riddled his body with bul
set fire to it. Some fragments
still found dangling from the li
been raining hard all night and the
saved a part of the body, which was a
unrecognizable mass of flesh.

Neebe's Statement.

Chicago, November 14.—At an
meeting last night Oscar Neebe, re
doned by Governor Aegeld, said
whose head was half blown to p
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was the victim of jail guards and d
cide. Neebe claimed that the dead an
was given a loaded cigar by some o
officials and was that and not
detonating cap which killed
man.

found their way back to wealth and r
tability. A number of these are active Chrstian Workers, and several of them are delegates to the present convention.

Shortly after the death of Mr. McAuley, which occurred a few years ago, Mr. S. H. Hadley, himself a converted drunkard, was called to take charge of the mission. Its prosperity continued and hundreds each year were added to the number of those already saved by the mission.

How It Is Conducted.

In speaking of the mission yesterday, Mr. Hadley said: "God has signally blessed me in the work and I have every reason to be grateful for the manner in which it has prospered. Every night in the year the doors of the mission are thrown open, and the welcome light from within sends out a cordial invitation to those who are drifting about the city, their hearts so full of its gloom and darkness. A night rarely passes without bringing one of these poor stragglers into the mission and their coming is often the beginning of their reformation. The mission is fitted up as attractively as possible with beautiful mottoes suspended from the walls, and the usic of the organ peers out its soft notes at l hours of the night. Hundreds of men the brink of despair or on the eve of taking lives or committing some other desperte deed, have dropped into the mission, and getting a taste, as it were of the larger and better life, have been gloriously converted.

"Lodgings at the rate of 15 cents a night re furnished by the mission to the poor f the city who are not able to obtain a shelter. By this method of providing for their temporal wants a large number have een converted. Meals are furnished to hose in want of food who apply to the ission, and substantial help is offered to hose who seek employment. We never esert a man under any circumstances, and never turn him out if he is doing his best. The work of the mission last year was phenomenal. I cannot begin to tell you the number of souls that were converted. The arms of the mission reach out in every direction and we try to catch as much as possible of the love and spirit of the Savior."

Mr. Hadley's Conversion.

It has already been hinted that Mr. Hadley was at one time a drunkard. The habit was so strong in its grip upon him that he lost his self-respect and found it impossible to earn a decent living.

In a little pamphlet which Mr. Hadley has written the story of his conversion is narrated. "On Tuesday evening," says he, "the 18th of April, 1882, I sat in a saloon in Harlem, a homeless, friendless, dying drunkard. I had pawned or sold everything that would bring a drink. I had not eaten
days and I was in the tortures of de-
ium tremens. As I sat there thinking I
ed to feel some great and mighty pres-
I walked up to the bar and pounded
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Woodbury's Facial Soap

For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. The result of 20 years' practical experience in treating the skin. For sale everywhere, or sent by mail, 3 cakes for $1.00. A book on dermatology and beauty with each cake, treating on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood Diseases, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Pimples, Freckles, Superfluous Hair, and all Skin Blemishes, Facial Development, Etc.

WOODBURY, Dermatologist, St., N.Y. Consultation free.

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This talk was followed by another good one from Miss Bertha Wright, of Ottawa, Can., after which Mr. Lamb sang "The Bird with a Broken Wing."

Mrs. M. O. Kimball was the next on the programme. Her paper on "Correspondence Work for Prisoners" was read by Mr. Torrey. Many letters of cheerful sympathy had been written by this good lady to the inmates of the prisons all over the land, and she had been the means of bringing many into the kingdom of Christ.

Dr. R. A. Torrey, Mr. S. H. Hadley and Mr. L. U. Bean gave each their views as to how a mission should be conducted. The mission should be bright and cheerful, the ushers should always have a pleasant smile for the stranger, music should be a feature, care ought to be observed in seating those who attend and the spirit of brotherly love should prevail continually.

The last speaker was Mr. H. A. Clifford, of Hartford, Conn. His subject was "The Religious Census and Its Place as an Evangelistic Agency." His able talk was introduced with a personal reminiscence in which he narrated the story of his own conversion.

After this a number of questions were taken out of the query box, all of which were satisfactorily answered by Chairman Torrey.

The meeting then adjourned until 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

The devotional exercises of yesterday afternoon were conducted by Rev. H. W. Pope, of New Hampshire. He read an appropriate passage of scripture after which he made a short talk on the gospel as the water of life, using as his text the words of the Savior addressed to the women at the well of Samaria.

"Alas, and Did My Savior Bleed" was next sung by the large congregation after one or two prayers had been delivered.

Homes for Fallen Women.

Mr. Crittenton began his talk on the "Florence Crittenton Homes and Their Work" by reading a number of selected passages from the word of God.

"I do not see why it is," said Mr. Crittenton, "that so many who believe in the word and power of God do not believe it possible for a fallen woman to be rescued. We have the authority of this blessed book on the subject. If there was any class to which the Savior was gentle when he was on earth it was to the class of fallen women. If there is any difference between a fallen man and a fallen woman it is simply this: That a fallen woman has fallen from a higher pinnacle of purity. Hundreds of poor, unhappy girls are filling unknown graves each year, and thousands are being led astray the victims of the vile, unhallowed tempter. The grandest charity of this world is the one that seeks to restore a blighted womanhood and the noblest women of this land are engaged in this glorious work of restoration. Oh, my friends, if the Savior loved these erring sisters, should we not have compassion in our hearts and love them too? I am glad that an institution for the poor girls who have been betrayed has been started in this beautiful city. A man can go anywhere at night, but when a woman is adrift in the gloom and shadows, where can she go? Let us look more tenderly upon the daughters of the land, and seek to protect them in their purity, but above all else let us reclaim the sinful ones who are dying for the want of a helping hand. Several years ago a poor girl, weeping, came to the home in New York. She was ashamed to give her name in the fear that her parents might hear of her guilt. She knelt in prayer with us and was gloriously and happily converted. Then she worte to her father whose heart had long been sore and bleeding. The answer came full of love and pardon and forgiveness. The old man was happy. He had not only found his child, but his child had found her Savior."

At this point it was evident that the feelings of the great congregation were considerably aroused. In addition to the handkerchiefs which were pressed to the moistened eyelids of the assembly, suppressed sobs could be heard all over the gathering.

"It was just after I was converted," continued Mr. Crittenton, "that I was asked to go with a friend into the slums of New York. We entered one of the palaces of sin in hich these poor girls were piling up their . I was asked to pray. I had never prayed for any one in my life but I lifted my voice and the words came. I thought of the words 'go and sin no more' and I said to myself 'where shall they go?' In answer to that question of my soul the Florence Crittenton home was established and the doors have never been closed."

"How many homes are there of the Florence Crittenton sort in the United States?" the question was asked of Mr. Crittenton.

"Thirteen," was the reply.

"How is the mission in Atlanta progressing?" asked another delegate.

"Splendidly," was the reply. "I have rendered it but little assistance, but the mission, I understand, is having great prosperity. I have met the good women of Atlanta connected with it, and a more consecrated band I have never encountered."

"Have you prospered in business since you began to give a part of your time to this work?" asked Mr. Collins.

"I have, sir, in a greater measure than ever," was the ready answer. It is known that Mr. Crittenton is one of the wealthiest business men of New York.

"Has the city council helped the Florence Crittenton home of Atlanta," the question was next put.

"I understand that it has, and that valuable and generous assistance has been rendered by that body."

Mrs. Barrett Puts in a Word.

This brought Mrs. Barrett to her feet. "Yes," said Mrs. Barrett, "the city council has acted nobly and came to the rescue of the home before a single preacher in Atlanta was brave enough to come to its support. In addition to many other objects of charity to which the council was pledged that body has acted with noble-hearted and Christ-like generosity." The remarks of Mrs. Barrett were greeted with a loud and appreciative demonstration. Rev. V. C. Norcross and Rev. C. C. Carey have strongly supported Mrs. Barrett in the work.

A number of fervent and sympathetic prayers were offered by delegates of the convention in behalf of the Florence Crittenton Home for Fallen Women.

A request at this point from two working girls who had not been able to attend the previous sessions of the convention was preferred for Rev. F. M. Lamb to sing one of his delightful songs.

In response to this request Mr. Lamb sang a beautiful hymn to the tune of "The Old Folks at Home."

At this point in the afternoon session the regular tri-daily collection was taken up.

Among the delegates seated on the platform yesterday afternoon was an old man ninety years of age. He was deeply interested in the exercises and followed the speakers entirely.

While the collectors were going the rounds the congregation sang, "Jesus is a Rock in a Weary Land."

[illegible]

Rev. E. G. Wesley, of Hartford, Conn., was the next speaker. His talk was a sequel to that of Mr. Charles N. Crittenton. He had recently paid a visit to one of the Crittenton homes and preached to the inmates of that institution. He had never received such deferential attention and never preached a sermon which was more apparent in its immediate effect. He spoke feelingly and effectively of the institution for the saving of fallen women. Mr. Wesley is the only living relative of the great John Wesley. In connection with his subject Mr. Wesley stated that the average number of fallen women in each city was 2 per cent and that the womanhood of the south, according to the record was the purest in the world.

[illegible]

Mr. W. F. Hilton, of Hartford, Conn., next discussed mission work in the United States barracks. "Having been a soldier once," said Mr Hilton, "it was only natural that I should be drawn in that direction. I once cared for the uniform, but now I do not. (Applause.) These soldier boys away from home are beset with strong temptations and they need the government's love and protection. I commend these dear boys, the guardians of our country, to the special care of the Young Men's Christian Association."

Colonel H. H. Hadley led in a fervent prayer for the soldier boys of the country. Rev. Mr. Dunlap, as a southern man, then prayed for the colored people of the south and was followed by Miss DeBroen, of Paris, France.

Barclay's Mission.

Mr. Barclay's mission on Marietta street then came up for discussion.

Mr. Collins said the mission, in his opinion, was one of the best in the country. Mr. Barclay had given it his best thought and attention and had it not been for the mission, which carried Mr. Barclay to Boston, the Christian Workers' convention would never have met in this city.

[illegible] Mr. [illegible]

Several calls for Mr. Barclay drew that gentleman to the front.

Mr. Barclay was greeted with loud applause. "I am not used to public speaking," said he, "and you will perceive my embarrassment." (Laughter). "I have been engaged in mission work for nine years, and there is nothing that is dearer to my heart. I had rather conduct a successful mission than be the president of the United States. It has been the dream of my life to see the mission in Atlanta like those in New York. A great many may think that Atlanta is too small a place for such a mission, but that is not true. Mr. Hadley is strongly persuaded that a work of this kind ought to be started in Atlanta, and I would like for him to speak to you."

Raising the Money.

Mr. Hadley, of the Jerry McAuley mission, with a smile on his face that seemed to decorate a look of determination, advanced to the edge of the vast congregation, and said: "The Barclay mission in this city is the beginning of a great work. The doors of the mission should be opened every night, and I know of no better time to agitate the matter than at present. I want to see Mr. Barclay at the head of this mission, with nothing else to occupy his time or attention. Who will be the first to give?"

"Put me down for $25," said Rev. E. G. Wesley, of Connecticut, which I agree to give annually for five years." (Applause).

"That's good," said Mr. Collins, "for a relatiev to old John Wesley." (Laughter).

"You can put me down for $100," said Mr. Charles N. Crittenton, of New York. This provoked a very hearty demonstration.

"I'll give $5 a year," chimed in Mr. Willie Upshaw, the cripple, as he leaned forward in his chair on the stage.

Ex-Mayor Hemphill's Speech.

At this point of the proceedings, ex-Mayor W. A. Hemphill, who had been sitting quietly in one of the left wings of the stage, was recognized by the chairman.

"Mayor Hemphill," said he.

As the name of the ex-mayor was pronounced, a wave of applause passed over the assembly.

"When I came before the convention last Thursday," said the ex-mayor, "and gave you the best welcome I could to the homes of this city, I had no idea of the magnitude and spirituality of this convention. Instead of entertaining you, we have ourselves been entertained. (Applause). You are the benefactors and we are the beneficiaries. Now that Atlanta has caught the spirit of this convention, I want the people of this city to come to the help of John Barclay." (Applause and clies of 'yes' all over the house). Let us take him out of the business in which he is now engaged and place him at the head of this mission. God has intended him for this work, and I believe that a noble field of Christian usefulness in this city will be opened for him in the convention. Mr. Hadley has my subscription already."

It was then evident that Mr. Hemphill was the man who had subscribed the $500, intimated in yesterday's paper. The audience was greatly enthused by the short speech of the ex-mayor, and the spirit of giving was thoroughly aroused.

"Put me down for $25 a year," said Judge Hillyer, at the close of Mr. Hemphill's talk.

"I'll give $100," said Mr. D. H. Dougherty, from the center of the audience.

Mr. B. B. Crew called out $50; Dr. W. J. Kendrick, $20; Mr. Henry Hillyer, $25; W. S. Withers, $12; J. K. P. Carlton, $12, and so the ball kept rolling. Nearly everybody present agreed to give a little in addition to a large number of the delegates. Among these were Mr. Grant C. Tuller, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bernard, Mr. Amos Baker, J. C. Collins, R. A. Torrey and a number of others.

Nearly $2,000 was raised during the afternoon, and the establishment of a Jerry McAuley mission is this city with Mr. Barclay at the head of it was assured.

It was quite late when the subscription list was completed, and the meeting adjourned with "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

CHARLES N. CRITTENTON.

Night's Session.

Mr. Charley Tillman was one of the singers at the opera house last night in addition to Mr. Lamb and Mr. Stebbins. A number of short prayers were offered, after which the hymn "What a wonderful Savior" was sung by the congregation.

In the absence of Mr. H. M. Moore, of Boston, who was expected to be present, Mr. Torrey made a short, but interesting talk. It was in the nature of a plea for deeper spirituality in the church. It was not so much additional members as it was better members that the church of Christ needed.

Mr. Lamb at the conclusion of Mr. Torrey's talk, sang "Beconing Hands."

Rev. A. B. Simpson, D.D., of New York, was next introduced by Chairman Torrey and was greeted with cheers. He explained the Christian alliance as an organization of Christian men and women in the interest of deeper consecration and a broader Christian effort in behalf of fallen and wretched humanity.

The address of Dr. Simpson was most eloquent and able. It was one of the special features of the entire convention.

Dr. Simpson will speak again this afternoon.

Colonel Hadley's Revival.

Colonel Hadley, of the St. Batholemew mission, will remain in the city after the adjournment of the convention for the purpose of conducting a revival under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Much good is expected to flow from these meetings.

Today Is the Last.

Today is the last day of the Christian Workers' convention and the following will be the programme of exercises:

Morning Session.

9:00—Devotional service.

9:30—Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, report of progress, Booker T. Washington. Home classes in Bible study and Sunday school work, Rev. Dr. A. F. Sherrill, Atlanta, Ga. The Jerry McAuley Water street mission, report of progress, S. H. Hadley.

10:15—United Society of Christian Endeavor, report of progress. Good Will Home for Boys, report of progress, Rev. George W. Hinckley, East Fairfield, Me. Unassigned.

11—Business, resolutions and invitations for next convention.

11:45—Question box.

12:15—Devotional.

Afternoon Session.

2:45—Devotional service.

3—A visit to foreign mission fields, Rev. A. B. Simpson, D. D., New York, N. Y.

3:50—The evangelist and his work; suggestions from personal experience for evangelists and pastors, Rev. M. B. Williams, Atlanta, Ga.

4:40—Unassigned.

5:30—Devotional.

Evening Session.

7:45—Praise service.

8—Devotional service.

8:15—Closing session. Brief addresses and consecration service.

A collection will be taken up tonight as a thank offering and everybody who attends is expected to make a generous contribution.

Mr. Crittenton's Work.

Among the many notable Christian Workers at the convention none has a more remarkable history nor a greater host of friends than the philanthropist and evangelist, Mr. Charles N. Crittenton. Everybody in Atlanta knows of his generous benefactions to the city in the founding of the Florence Crittenton home for erring girls. Without his pecuniary aid Mrs. Dean Barrett, Mrs. M. M. Wolfe and the other noble workers for the unfortunate of their sex, would have despaired in their heroic struggles, but in answer to their pleading cry Mr. Crittenton generously responded and Atlanta is one of thirteen cities that rejoice in a Florence Crittenton mission.

Listen to the story of their founding. Mr. Crittenton was and is one of the merchant princes of New York city, Tha New York Herald pronouncing his drughouse at 115 and 117 Fulton street "the largest in the world." He owes his success to intense industry, wise plans and the genial, loving disposition that inspires his employes with the desire to do their best, thus proving that even in business the greatest thing in the world is love. He is one of the few capitalists in the country who carries the golden rule into his business affairs, and has shown that this is the only true solution of the labor problem, for he has taken into partnership five of his employes, giving them, without a penny in return, a large block of stock. No wonder such a man has the devotion of every man and woman who works for him.

A loving, industrious wife was the inspiration of his great success, and no wonder he could work incessantly day and night, when the kisses of wife and children were the rewards of that toil. Three little ones brought rapturous joy into his life and made his home sunny with their mirth and his heart happy with their love. Little Florence was the darling of her father's heart and her own coined phrase, "Papa's baby," showed the peculiar tenderness between this big-hearted man and the little mite of humanity who was to be the means of proving to him and his wise brain the divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ. For four years the wee one thrilled his heart with gladness, and even as a three-year-old she drew her father's thoughts heavenward, for one night when he was rocking her to sleep she said: "Papa, Jesus is here. You can't see him, but mamma told me that he is always here."

But by the mystery of the ministry of death was little Florence to lead him to life eternal. The scarlet fever flushed the sweet face with the mock roses of health which faded into the pallor of death. With her dying breath she whispered, "Papa—sing—the—'Sweet—By and By.' With choking voice he sang the beautiful words and the pure spirit floated heavenward on the wings of song, and the father's heart broke and the "Sweet By and By" merged into a wail of grief in the desolation of present bereavement.

For months he struggled with his agony until at last it became unbearable, and on the verge of suicide he cried to God for relief, and his heavenly Father whose great compassionate heart was throbbing for him, led him to an upper chamber and after the tears he found the wondrous calm of God's "peace that passeth understanding."

Then because faith that is faith always shows itself in works, the message came to him with irresistable force, "Go out quickly and bring in hither the poor and the maimed and the halt and the blind." So down into the New York slums he went among the erring girls and fallen men and told them of the wondrous things Christ had done for him, and begging them to let Him be their Savior, too. And one night he was talking to a little sister who had fallen by the wayside and begged her to leave her life of shame, saying in the words of Christ, "Neither do I condemn thee. Go and sin no more." "But," said the sobbing girl, "where can I go?" Like a flash came the thought. Where can she go? There is scarce a door in New York save the door of sin and then and there he determined there should be a home for these little sisters and Florence Crettenton mission rose like a lighthouse in a sea of sin at 21-23 Bleeker street and for three years a nightly mission has brought thousands of souls to Christ. In Florence mission food and shelter and clothing are freely given and above all, the dear girls are led by "Mother" Prindle to Jesus, "who saves His people from their sins." Hundreds and hundreds have been transformed from the depths of shame to the heights of a glorious Christian character. Many have become splendid speakers and rescue workers and are used of God to save hundreds more.

Then because "faithful in a few things" God had promoted Mr. Crittenton from evangelistic work in the slums to evangelistic work in the large churches and He has most wonderfully blessed him, giving him in California alone more than four thousand souls from his meetings. It is well known that Mr. Crittenton will not accept a penny for his services, he even paying his own traveling expenses and hotel bills and the pastors of many cities have united and asked him to come and hold union meetings and thousands have thus started home under his ministrations. The most prominent trait in his character, which is his God-given power, is his sweet lovable spirit, so that all his co-workers think, as a dear little girl said, "Mamma, don't you think Jesus when he was on earth must have been like Brother Crittenton?" His motto is, "Let us love people into the kingdom."

In many cities in which he labors the conversions are so many that people insist on showing their gratitude by doing something for the great work so near Mr. Crittenton's heart; that of saving the erring girls, and thus many Florence Crittenton missions have grown from his evangelistic work until there are now thirteen in the United States—New York, New Brunswick, N. J., Philadelphia, Sacramento, San Jose, San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., and five under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, led by Miss Frances Willard; Portland, Ore., Denver, Fargo, Chicago and Norfolk, Va., and thus the grand work goes on.

A full description of these are found in that startling new book, "Traffic in Girls and Florence Crittenton Missions," which is a thrilling picture of the horrors of the pitiable life of these poor little sisters who are slaves of vile men, and the rescue through these splendid missions founded by this "Brother of Girls."

This book and also Mr. Crittenton's charming little pamphlet, "Around the World with Jesus," are on sale at the convention hall and the proceeds go right back to the mission work.

"Of course, the Atlanta Florence Crittenton mission is the center of interest at the convention and many are praying that Mr. Crittenton may be invited to remain and hold evangelistic meetings in Atlanta.

All would wish it could they have witnessed the scene of his visit to the Florence Crittenton home on Sabbath afternoon. The beautiful house rises in architectural symmetry among the trees, and the twenty-eight rooms each shelter and save an immortal soul, many of them two, for the little ones are most tenderly cared for and are converted for God. As Mr. Crittenton and the other guests entered the reception room, the girls, so pitifully young and yet so sweet and attractive, arose and rendered the original hymn sung at the dedication of the Florence Crittenton Home, Atlanta, Ga.:

Welcome, welcome this, our glad tomorrow,
Banish every thought of care and sorrow;
Blithest strains of gladness let us borrow,
Greet with song this long expected day.
Nature joins in this our happy chorus,
Murmuring pines that wave so green above;
Beauteous flowers, sweet fragrance shedding o'er us
Swell our hymn of gratitude and love.

Each today her glad thank offering bringing,
Strains of joy are up to heaven ringing,
Prayer and praise in waves of music winging
To the throne of majesty on high.
Thanks for hearts so full of kindly feeling,
Thanks for hands whose touch a blessing prove;
Thanks for souls so full of Christ's own healing,
Giving this our home of peace and love.

Mr. Crittenton was deeply moved and in trembling tones he voiced in prayer the tenderness of all hearts present, thanking God for the privilege of helping these little sisters to their Savior who will keep them to the end. He then spoke with the utmost love, and, as gently as a father, soothed the aching hearts of those dear girls whose sorrowful life touches all eyes to tears. As he told them of the compassionate Christ who was especially tender to these erring ones, because they so specially need Him, being so utterly friendless, tears rolled down their cheeks and several then and there consecrated themselves to Jesus and His service.

Every portion of the home was then inspected amid exclamations of delight. Convenience, comfort and the most scrupulous cleanliness impressed all the visitors. Especially interesting is the nursery where the sweet little ones win all hearts, for none can resist these tiny folks of whom Christ said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven," and "whoso giveth to one of them a cup of cold water shall not lose his reward." Surely many Atlanta people will receive that reward from the Jesus who said, "Inasmuch as you have ministered unto one of the least of these you have ministered unto me."

Is Life Worth Living

depends on the liver. If suffering with indigestion, or troubled with malaria, that tired, worn out feeling, you will consider life worth very little. But when relieved of these by taking Simmons Liver Regulator you will count life a blessing and keep the Regulator on hand for any sudden attack of biliousness and sick headache. An active liver makes life a delight. Don't forget the Regulator with the red Z.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Tasteless—Effectual.)

FOR ALL

BILIOUS and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Such as Sick Headache, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, All Nervous and Trembling Sensations, and Irregularities Incidental to Ladies.

Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a Box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.
13

Are you suffering with Consumption, Brights Disease, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Blood Poisoning, or any of the many stubborn complaints which make life miserable? Do you know that

RADAM'S

Microbe Killer

cures all such diseases by removing the prime cause—microbes. There is no disease incurable if this remedy is taken in time. A 50 page book, containing valuable information for sufferers, mailed *Free*.

The William Radam Microbe Killer Co.
7 Laight St., New York City.

Agency for Atlanta
JACOBS' PHARMACY

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!

To know that a single application of the Cuticura Remedies will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning and scaly humors, and not to use them without a moment's delay is to fail in your duty. Cures made in childhood are speedy, economical and permanent.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., sole proprietors, Boston. "All About the Blood, Skin, Scalp and Hair," mailed free.

Facial Blemishes, falling hair and simple baby rashes prevented by Cuticura Soap.

If tired, aching, nervous mothers knew the comfort, strength, and vitality in Cuticura Plasters, they would never be without them. In every way the purest, sweetest and best of plasters.

STUART'S

Gin and Buchu

CURES

Kidney Diseases!

For the last few years kidney disease has been rapidly on the increase.

Insidious in its approach—alarming in its consequences—this terrible scourge has cut down some of the brightest intellects of the age. Many suffer from kidney trouble long before they are aware of the true character of their complaint.

In disease, any neglect or delay is dangerous. This is peculiarly true of all kidney affections. As soon as the first symptoms appear, treatment should commence.

Dull pain in the back, weakness over the loins or tenderness upon pressure, scanty or reddish urine, cloudy after standing, brick dust deposit, albumen or uric acid reaction, smarting or burning pains in passing water, etc., etc., are danger signals, and should be promptly heeded.

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

is the remedy you need. By its use you do not have to lie up for treatment. You can follow your usual avocation, and also get well.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Sam'l W. Goode, Att'y. Albert L. Beck.

GOODE & BECK'S REAL ESTATE OFFERS

125 Acres 1-4 mile from Red Oak station on Atlanta and West Point railroad; convenient to dinner and accommodation trains for business or chores in Atlanta; 20 acres fine bottom; plenty of cane for stock in winter; 75 acres cultivated; whole place nearly level; 3-r. cottage, pound barn and tenant house; good orchard. Only $3,000; will take $2,000 worth of Atlanta real estate in part pay.

Nine and 1-2 acres with 5-r. cottage, 2 branches, good vineyard and fruit orchard, fronts E. T. V. and G. R. R. about 600 feet, only 4 miles from Kimball house. Only $1,600 or will exchange for Atlanta property.

25 Acres, 8 miles from Atlanta, on G., C. and N. R. R., 2 miles from North Decatur; 3-r. dwelling and several outhouses, good orchard and vineyard, bearing; 4-acre pasture—$1,600.

300 Acres, 3-4 mile from Resaca, in Gordon county, Georgia, on W. and A. R. R.; 4-r. dwelling and outhouses; good orchard; 150 acres open and cultivated, 75 acres bottom on Oustanaula river—$5,000.

89 Acres at Hapeville, Ga., at $50 per acre, payable $450 cash and $500 a year for 4 years and $2,000 at end of five years, or will sell one-half of it on same terms in proportion.

Angier avenue, corner lot 54x200 feet, one block east of Boulevard, for $2,500 and will exchange in part pay for 8 or 9-r. residence in West End or Decatur or Edgewood.

Edgewood lot, 58x198 feet to alley, half-block from Ga. R. R., and one block from electric line, high, level, shaded, natural sod, only $666.66, on easy terms.

Edgewood, new 5-r. cottage on lot 100x160, opposite Tripod's—$2,800, easy terms. Will exchange for city property.

Peachtree homes for sale; choice and cheap on liberal terms.

Peachtree vacant lots on car line, well located for first-class homes, from $110 to $200 per front foot. Buy now while you have a chance to select from a good variety.

15 Acres at Clarkston, 1,520 feet front on Ga. R. R., 11 miles from Atlanta, dinner and accommodation trains stop at door, new 7-r. cottage, new barn and stables, fine wire fence, 2 1-2 acres bearing vineyard; 400 bearing fruit trees, peaches, apples, pears, plums, etc., good fish pond well stocked; 2 acres of bermuda pasture, fine well. Only $3,500 and will exchange for Atlanta property. This is a very choice suburban home.

$2,600 acres for a neat, new 5-r. cottage, with lot 48x150 feet to alley, stable; on Johnson avenue near Boulevard and Highland avenue electric lines, $800 cash or in real estate, balance at rate $34 per month without interest.

GOODE & BECK.
Corner Peachtree and Marietta streets.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

ARE YOU PAYING RENT?—Look at this: North side, new and modern 7-room house, with gas, water and all conveniences, on large lot, running through from street to street. Only half block from electric cars and in a section that is being built up more rapidly and with a better class of houses than any other part of the city. Now listen: We will sell part of this as follows: Price, $4,000, 5-year mortgage $2,000, balance only $200 cash, balance $30 a month without interest. Let us show you this. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH SIDE—Go look at the new 8-room house, corner Georgia avenue and Pulliam street. No better built nor nicer finished house anywhere; every possible convenience; paved street, electric cars at door and two other lines just one block away on each side. The most desirable property in the city at the price and on such remarkably easy terms, viz.: $5,150; $650 cash, assume $2,500 5-year mortgage and $40 a month for fifty months. W. M. Scott & Co.

RAILROAD MAN—Will sell you a choice 3-room house; desirable location on good street, one block from Marietta street, near School of Technology, sidewalk down, for $1,000; $100 cash and $16.66 a month. W. M. Scott & Co.

HIGHLAND AVENUE—Good 4-room house, lot 54x138, all improvements down, electric cars in front; $2,000 on monthly payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

RENTING PROPERTY—Near in, 14-room house, rented for $34 per month, room on lot for another house; splendid renting location, $2,700. W. M. Scott & Co.

SATZKY,
The Tailor,
9 Alaba Street,
Between Wh all and Broad.
Stylish Goo ays on Hand.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

T. H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

Northen & Dunson

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

$9,000—LARGE LOT, WEST PEACHTREE, 90x200 feet to alley with east front and opposite the magnificent home of Secretary Hoke Smith.

$37,000—For a gilt-edge CENTRAL IMPROVED LOT in less than two blocks of the junction of Marietta and Broad streets.

$1,700—FOR A LARGE corner lot on Capitol avenue, 64x200 to an alley.

$7,000—For 8-ROOM TWO-STORY HOUSE, 52x150, fronting east on Capitol avenue.

$7,750—FOR 8-ROOM TWO-STORY MODERN HOUSE, corner lot, Washington street.

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

Humphreys Castleman

DEALER IN

Bonds, Stocks and Real Estate

13 East Alabama Street.

Richardson street, corner lot 60x184, the finest lot on the south side, beautiful, overlooking the city, fine trees.

Juniper street, corner lot 50x 100 feet front, west side, fine trees, water, gas, curbing, sidewalks, sewer and electric light; most desirable; right at Peachtree with asphalt paving.

Forest avenue, fine corner lot, brick residence with modern improvements, 106 feet front.

Kimball street, two-story frame, all modern improvements, surroundings the very finest in all Atlanta; a splendid home.

Third street, a beautiful lot, elevated, between the Peachtrees, 60x150, a corner—a gem for a home: see it.

Richardson street, near Windsor, lot 50x2

Juniper street, at Peachtree, 50x200 and 100x200; very choice.

Spring street, close in, lot 100x200; finely improved. A bargain. Terms easy.

G. W. ADAIR. FOREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR,
REAL ESTATE,
14 Wall Street,
Kimball House.

FOR RENT.

I have a delightful suburban home near West End, just beyond the end of Gordon street electric car line. New six-room house, fifteen acres, all under fence. A splendid place for a dairy farm.

I have for rent a few vacant offices in the

KISER LAW BUILDING

If you wish to rent a farm, store, office, manufacturing site, wood yard, sleeping room, residence or anything call and examine my lis.

G. W. ADAIR.

GEO. WARE,

No. 2 South Broad.

$45 per acre, 50 acres 4 1-2 miles from center of city within 700 feet of railroad station, lovely place for suburban home.

$1,000—40 acres 7 miles from center of city; land all around selling for $35 per acre.

$2,500, or will exchange for city property, 6 miles, good land, 3-r. cottage and outhouses.

$4,000—Will exchange, 210 acres near Calhoun, level valley land, 10-r. two-story residence, large barn; no better land in the state.

$1,500—150 acres Campbell county, 1-2 mile from railroad station, 16 miles from Atlanta, good land, 4-r. cottage, barn and outhouses, two tenant houses, good orchard.

$3,500—177 acres on Atlanta and West Point railroad, fine land and first-class improvements in fine condition, for exchange.

113 Acres, for exchange 13 miles from city near Georgia railroad, enough wood on place to pay for it, good land.

$1,700—141 acres Cobb county, near Marietta, very fertile, 25 acres will make a bale of cotton per acre; good improvements.

City property for exchange.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans,
No. 28 Peachtree Street,

Some beautiful homes in West End, on Lee street, on easy terms.

Nice house and large lot on Sells avenue; $500 cash, balance monthly.

$1,800—$400 cash and $20 per month—for nice 4-room house, front and back porch, lot 50x150, on West Kimball street.

$2,500 for nice 5-room house, lot 79x135, on Ashby street, West End; $300 to $500 cash, balance $25 per month.

$3,750 buys a house and lot, 50x200, on Nelson street, close in.

$2,500 buys 22 acres of excellent land with good, new, 4-room house, tenement, new barns, corn cribs, sheds, tool, buggy and chicken houses, running fence all around place, 8 miles from center of city, on Powers' Ferry road. An exceptional good place.

I have a cheap piece of property on Walton street for sale chea. Big money in same if held three years.

$1,000 buys 4-room house, lot 40x100, on Adams street, just off Boulevard.

I have a lot 44x125 to alley on Linden avenue that can be bought at a bargain.

$1,100 buys lot 50x175 running through to Box street on Linden avenue. $500 cash, balance in five years. Worth $1,500.

I can sell you a piece of property renting for $90 per month for $5,500; one-half cash, balance monthly. The property is in good condition and well located.

$2,000 buys house and lot 50x200 on Elliott street. Alabama street, when opened, will strike this property. Never offered for less than $3,000.

I make a specialty of collecting rents.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,
28 Peachtree Street.

ANSLEY BROS.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE

$110 PER FRONT FOOT for a magnificent corner lot on Peachtree street. Biggest kind of a bargain.

$2,200 FOR a beautiful lot on electric line, fourth ward, not far out, very desirable, and on easy terms.

$4,000 FOR a lovely 6-room cottage, one block and a half east of Peachtree. All modern improvements, nice lot and paved street.

CAPITOL AVENUE—Last chance on that beautiful lot 51x190 this side of Georgia avenue. All we want is an offer.

$1,600—PRETTY six-room house that rents for $17 per month, nice lot, on electric line, north side, fine location and not far out. A splendid investment; 13 per cent interest.

HIGHLAND AVENUE—Large, beautiful lot in elegant neighborhood, paved street and several ca lines. Must be sold soon. Chance for biggest kind of a bargain.

WE HAVE some lovely and elegant homes for sale on Washington street and Capitol avenue; also some beautiful lots.

DECATUR AND SUBURBAN.

$3,500—FOR the prettiest six-room cottage home at Decatur. Large, beautifully shaded corner lot on Georgia railroad and very near depot and Agnes Scott institute. Big bargain.

$900—FOR an ele t lot on Candler street, Decatur—100x —east front and beautiful shade. Ow r very anxious to sell.

113 ACRES of nice land this side of Stone mountain that e can exchange for Atlanta property.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$1,200 AT VERY reasonable rates on good real estate security.

FOR RENT—Front window desk room in our office.

OFFICE—12 East Alabama street; telephone, 363.

WANT D—Board.

WANTED—Board rivate family for two, two rooms, strict t class, state terms and address MAT office.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

A Meeting of the Commercial Club Held Last Night.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE YEAR

Ex-Governor Bullock Is Now President. A Most Satisfactory Report by the President—All About the Meeting.

It was a happy meeting of the Commercial Club last night, the members being in the best of humor because of the elation imparted by the encouraging report of the retiring president and the prospects assured by the president assuming control of the affairs of the club.

The election had been going on all the afternoon, and the members had voted with the freeness that has always characterized the manner in which they go about the affairs of business that have made the Commercial Club what it is.

When the election was over it was concluded by those who had the matter in hand that the following ticket had secured the full endorsement of all the members:

For President—R. B. Bullock.
For Vice President—H. C. Stockdell.
For Treasurer—T. B. Neal.
For Secretary—H. B. Adams.
For Directors—Marshall J. Clarke, J. C. Haskell, N. J. Hammond, N. O. Harris, R. F. Shedden, M. F. Amorous, J. G. Oglesby, Charles T. Hopkins, Clark Howell, Jr., S. F. Woodson, J. K. Ottley.

When the announcement of the election of the new officers was made, it was received with genuine applause, for the members of the club knew full well that they have secured a most desirable set of officers.

A vote of thanks was given President Oglesby at the meeting for the manner in which he has managed the club up to date, and the members who spoke all seemed to feel that in parting with him as presiding officer, they were giving up a man who has given much attention to the promotion of the best interests of the club, even to the detriment of his private business.

A delightful supper was served by the superintendent of the club, Mr. Gaillard, formerly of Charleston, after the executive meeting was ended.

WAS ANXIOUS TO DIE.

Ben Marshall Made Several Attempts to End His Life.

After several futile attempts at self-destruction, Ben S. Marshall yesterday succeeded in swallowing enough arsenic and laudanum to put himself beyond the reach of human aid.

Marshall was a young man about twenty-one years old, and lives with his widowed mother at 25 Lucy street. He was the oldest of four children. He drank frequently to excess, and when under the influence of liquor was pretty hard to control.

Marshall worked for quite a while in the mailing room of The Constitution. Recently he has been drinking considerably and has done little work of any kind. His disposition to kill himself was known by his family and his mother did everything in her power to persuade him from doing himself violence. His father left the world by the suicide route, and for this reason young Marshall's threats that he would kill himself were feared by his family.

AT THE THEATERS.

The Seabrooke Company entertained two good audiences at matinee and night performances yesterday. The splendid impression made at the opening performance was repeated and everybody was delighted with the opera and the company.

Lewis Morrison as "Mephisto" Tonight.

Theater-goers who come out tonight will enjoy a rich dramatic treat. Lewis Morrison opens his engagement of two nights and a matinee at the Grand in his beautiful scenic production of "Faust."

Mr. Morrison is a gifted actor and his supporting company is always good. His impersonation of Mephisto is so cunning, so subtle, so devilishly carried out as to center all attraction on himself. He is a wonderful actor and is preferred by many eminent cities to Henry Irving in this particular role of Mephisto.

The Courier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., says:

"Lewis Morrison opened at the Masonic Temple last evening with his interesting presentation of 'Faust.' He was greeted with a large and enthusiastic audience that was so well pleased as to give him a curtain call after three of the five acts. Lewis Morrison's Mephisto is as charming as ever; indeed, he seems to improve with age. The scenic effects were new and beautiful, more particularly the garden scene where Faust succeeds in winning the love and confidence of poor, weak Marguerite. The illumination by electricity of the flowers was a realistic piece of work, and the same may be said of the Brocken scene.

"Lewis Morrison is so very attractive and strong in his rendition of the witty Mephisto that he absorbs the attention of his audience from curtain-rise till it falls. The electric light effects are new and well handled."

DISSOLVED WITH KINDLIEST FEELINGS.

It Is No Longer the Firm of Smith, Glenn & Smith.

The law firm of Smith, Glenn & Smith has dissolved copartnership and hereafter [illegible] read simply Burton Smith, attorney at law.

There will be another sign over a door in the Equitable building that will read John T. Glenn, attorney at law.

The other member of the firm is Secretary Hoke Smith, of President Cleveland's cabinet. Of course he cannot and will not attempt to practice law in Atlanta at present.

The dissolution of the firm occurred really last Friday, but nothing was said of it by any member of the firm until yesterday, when the fact was told by a member of the firm to outsiders. The immediate cause of the dissolution was the conference the members of the firm had with Secretary Hoke Smith when he came to Atlanta last week. It is said that the firm has not been making money for the past few months.

Colonel Glenn only said last night when questioned by a Constitution representative that the members of the firm had seen fit to dissolve and that he would go to practicing law in a room to be engaged in the Equitable building and that Mr. Burton Smith will continue to practice at the office now engaged by the firm.

The dissolution takes effect at once.

WEST END PRESBYTERIANS

Will Hold a Series of Meetings the Coming Week.

The interest in the coming meeting in the West End Presbyterian church is constantly increasing. Commencing this evening (Wednesday) at 7:15 o'clock prayer meetings will be held each succeeding night this week. The ladies will also hold meetings for united prayer at 3:30 o'clock Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Evangelist Matthews will be on hand next Sabbath morning to begin the regular preaching services. It is hoped that everybody will attend these seasons of prayer before his coming.

This meeting promises to be the best ever held in the history of this church. Atlanta has been stirred from center to circumference by the Christian Workers' convention and now is the harvest time. Magnificent results are expected.

In Old[illegible] Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

MR. SMITH AT THE BAR.

He Denies That He is Going to Leave Mr. Cleveland in the Lurch.

Macon, Ga., November 14.—(Special.)—The Georgia Southern and Florida case in the superior court was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning. It was a pitched battled between Hon. Hoke Smith, for the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, and Judge Clifford Anderson, for the railroad company.

The day was consumed in arguments and quoting authority on the non-charter plea of the railroad company and the plaintiff's demurrer of insufficiency in law.

Judge Gamble, as the case promised to occupy some time, struck a jury that the unnecessary twelve of the twenty-four jurymen might be excused.

The following gentlemen compose the jury: H. C. Parker, M. L. Rogers, Charles M. Smith, W. W. Heath, J. J. Durden, E. F. Birdsong, Charles B. Smith, J. F. Wrigley, G. S. Small, A. L. Dyer, Roger L. McCall.

Mr. Smith, in his argument maintained that there were stipulations in the chartar in question that were not provided for in the general corporation law, and that in order to grant the powers and privileges asked for by the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad Company, a special act was necessary and therefore said special act was constitutional and the corporation it created is a defacto corporation and its acts authorized and legal. Mr. Smith then said on the line of public policy and moral effect that as the Georgia Southern and Florida has held itself out as a corporation, has contracted, borrowed money, transacted and been recognized as a corporation that good faith and common honesty demand that they do not deny their legal existance and liability until the money it has borrowed be paid, its contracts be carried out and its obligations discharged. Mr. Smith declared that the supreme court, in its spirit and by its letter did not tolerate such a repudiation of obligation.

Mr. Garrard Speaks.

Mr. Garrard, of Columbus, who is counsel for the Macon and Birmingham branch of the case, involving the same point, made a brief argument on the position that the general corporation law is not in its true meaning and operation a general law at all.

Judge Anderson closed the arguments in the case by submitting that the bonds which the mortgage was given to secure were not statutory obligations and that there was no authority of law under which a lien could be given to secure their payment. Judge Anderson offered many authorities to support this view of the case. He also offered authority tending to prove from his standpoint that Mr. Smith's proposition that if the corporation was not liable for its obligations as a corporation that its individual members were as in a partnership.

Judge Anderson made a strong argument, embracing some fine points of law, all of which he offered much authority to justify.

Sustained the Demurrer.

After hearing the arguments and authorities on both sides, giving marked attention to every point, Judge Gamble struck the plea and sustained the demurrer.

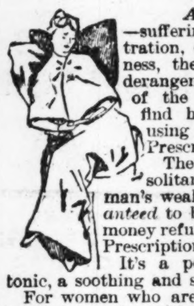
Mr. Smith Denies It.

Secretary Smith was in the courthouse today surrounded on all sides by law books and briefs, when he was shown the special from Washington reciting the story of the rumored trouble in the cabinet and his resignation.

He read the report over twice, as if he did not at first understand what it meant. By the time his eyes rolled up to the foot rule the second time, a smile began to spread and quickly developed into a good humored laugh.

"It's not worthy of notice," said the secretary. "It is ridiculous. I don't want to notice it."

FROUNDSCHAFTSBUND—The Froundschaftsbund gave an excellent theatrical performance last night, which was followed by a ball, which was very pleasantly conducted.



A FEEBLE WOMAN —suffering from nervous prostration, excitability, or dizziness, the result of weakness, derangement, or displacement of the special organs — will find health regained after using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The *one* remedy—standing solitary and alone—for woman's weakness, which is *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, or the money refunded, is the "Favorite Prescription."

It's a powerful invigorating tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine.

For women who are run-down and overworked; at the critical periods in woman's life—the change from girlhood to womanhood, and, later, the "change of life"—this is especially adapted to her needs; for it strengthens, regulates, and CURES.

Whether it's Catarrh itself, or any of the troubles caused by Catarrh, the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay you $500 if they can't give you a permanent *cure*. They take the risk!

THEY ALL LIKE DR. COPELAND.

THRONGS OF PEOPLE POURING TO HIS OFFICE.

Quick and Lasting Cures of Seated and Desperate Chronic Maladies—The Copeland Light Fee System Is Now Regarded as the Best Known. Room 315 Kiser Building.

ACHING LUNGS.

Bronchial Catarrh in the Stages That Looks Like Consumption.

Mr. H. L. Manne, a prominent and well-known merchant in a pleasant little town of Hawkinsville, Ga., tells of his speedy relief by the Copeland Treatment from the horrible cough and sore and aching lungs of chronic bronchial catarrh in these words:

MR. H. L. MANNE, Hawkinsville, Ga.

"My lung disease originated in common catarrhal stoppage of the nose and the usual drip of impure matter into the throat. I had frequent spells of sore throat. After a little it extended way down the wind pipe and along the bronchial tubes to the lungs. I had a horrible cough and suffered from pain and soreness all through the chest, accompanied with nightsweats. Sometimes the pain would be keen and sharp, like that of a blade cutting through the sides and lungs.

"When moving about I coughed incessantly and violently. I would have regular paroxysms of coughing that would strain every muscle in my body and completely tire me out. At the same time there was a feeling of tightness, of hard drawing or compression across the chest that made it impossible to get a full breath. I was very shortwinded, couldn't get air enough.

"But under the new Copeland Treatment I rallied at once. The bad cough and the soreness and aching at the lungs, the blade-like cutting through the chest, the sore throat, dripping mucus, all the distressing symptoms began to disappear together, and there has never been any relapse to my former wretched condition. I gained twenty pounds of flesh the first month.

"All they let me pay was $5 a month, including medicines and everything."

THE CELEBRATED COPELAND TREATMENT CAN BE HAD ONLY AT ROOMS 315 AND 316 KISER BUILDING, WHERE WE TREAT WITH SUCCESS ALL DISEASES OF THE NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS AND EYE AND EAR, SKIN DISEASES, NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND ALL KIDNEY TROUBLES, FOR $5 PER MONTH, INCLUDING ALL NECESSARY MEDICINES AND MOST EXCELLENT MEDICAL SKILL.

$5 a Month.

CATARRH AND ALL CHRONIC DISEASES CURED BY THE COPELAND SYSTEM IN HALF THE TIME REQUIRED BY ANY OTHER SYSTEM. $5 PER MONTH, INCLUDING MEDICINES.

HOME TREATMENT.

Those desiring the advantages of The Copeland Medical Institute's home or mail treatment, should write for symptom blank, for which there is no charge. Hundreds have been cured in this way who never came to the office for treatment or examination. Room 315, Kiser building.

DON'T LET YOUR TROUBLE GROW ON YOU. TAKE TREATMENT AT ONCE. "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." THERE IS NO REASON WHY YOU SHOULD SUFFER WHEN YOU CAN BE CURED. ALL WE ASK IS THAT YOU PLACE YOUR CASE WITH US. INVESTIGATE AND YOU WILL BE SURE TO REMAIN WITH US UNTIL CURED.

COPELAND

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Office hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 5:30 to 7 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

PERMANENT OFFICES IN

Room 315, Kiser Build'g,

Cor. Pryor and Hunter Sts. Take elevator.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH WINS.

THE

The Famous St. Louis Brewery

Awarded the Prize at the World's Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Globe-Democrat.

WORLD'S FAIR, Chicago, Ill., October 26.—No award has ever been made so gratifying to St. Louis people and so justly merited as the one given today by the Columbian jury of the world's fair, consisting of connoisseurs and chemists of the highest rank, to the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association. By methods of unrivalled business enterprise, and by using the best material produced in America and Europe, excluding corn and other adulterants or surrogates, the different kinds of the Anheuser-Busch beer have become the favorites with the American people, and have now conquered the highest award in every particular, which had to be considered by the Columbian jury. The high character of the award given today by the jurors will be better understood when it is known that the different beers exhibited by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association had to compete with hundreds of the most excellent displays of other brewers. The fact that no other concern has received so many points for the various essential qualities of good beer confirms anew the firm's reputation as the leader of all American beers.

POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR COMPANY, Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

VICTORY!

"28"

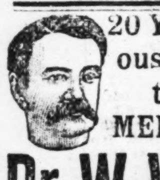
FIRST AWARDS GIVEN THE

Singer Manufacturing Co.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Its THREE FAMILY SEWING MACHINES over any and all others. The "V. S. No. 2, Oscillating Shuttle" and "Single Thread Chain Stitch." Also the FIRST and ONLY Awards on "ART EMBROIDERY," "LACES," "CURTAINS," "UPHOLSTERY," "ARTISTIC FURNISHINGS," "SEWING AND EMBROIDERY," "TAPESTRY MACHINE WORK," and "Sewing Machine Cabinets." Also SEVENTEEN First Awards on different Machines for Manufacturing purposes.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.



20 Years of marvelous success in the treatment of MEN and WOMEN.

Dr. W. W. Bowes

ATLANTA, GA.,

SPECIALIST IN

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanently cured in every case.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, despondency, effects of bad habits.

STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those desiring to marry, but are physically incapacitated, *quickly restored.*

Blood and Skin diseases, Syphilis and its effects, Ulcers and Sores.

Urinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble. Enlarged Prostate.

Urethral Stricture permanently cured without cutting or caustics, *at home,* with no interruption of business.

Send 6c. in stamps for book and question list. Best of business references furnished. Address

Dr. W. W. Bowes, 2½ Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

COURT CULLINGS.

Application for the appointment of a receiver for the store of Mrs. Julia Liebman on Decatur street was filed yesterday. A number of mortgages have been filed by her.

There was a mistrial in the case of Lizzie Hightower, charged with stealing money from Humphreys Castleman. The hearing was before Judge Clark.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is the family benefactor. 25c a bottle.

UNITED STATES

Mutual Accident Association

320 and 322 Broadway, New York

CHAS. B. PEET, President. JAS. R. PITCHER, Sec'y and Gen'l Man'gr.

JAMES T. PRINCE, State Agent, Georgia and South Carolina.

409 Equitable Building, ATLANTA, GA.

Liberal contracts made with Live Agents.

oct 3—6m

Trammell House,

JAS. F. TURRENTINE, Proprietor.

OPELIKA, ALABAMA.

The Best Located Hotel in the City.

Newly Renovated, Under New Managemen

oct18—2m wed sun

CRANKSHAW

DIAMONDS.

UP-STAIRS

28½ WHITEHALL

It Is China

And fine China at that, you want for your table. We handle the world-renowned HAVILAND brand, the finest and most stylish in the world.

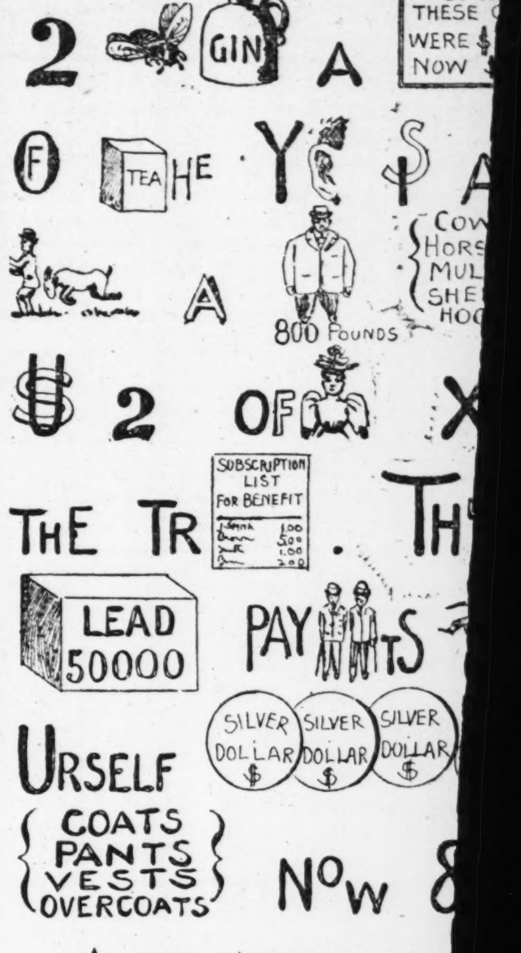
It don't take so much money to buy it, because we suit the prices to the times.

DOBBS, WEY & CO.

61 Peachtree St.,

ATLANTA, GA.

A PUZZ



A correct answer to
REDUCTION OF 50 P
In other words, if you w
OFF OUR USUAL PR

WITH A CO

Our $20.00
Our 25.00
Our 30.00
Our 5.00
Our 6.00
Our 8.00

IT'S VERY SIMPLE!

Cudgel your brain! Study a few moments. You may be successful. Your answer is to be handed in when you place your order. The correct solution will be written out, put in an envelope, sealed and left in the hands of The Constitution and Journal. These will be handed in Saturday, November 11th, with instructions to open Saturday night, November 18th.

The answer will be published in The Sunday Constitution November 19th, and Monday's Journal November 20th.

If your answer is correct, your Clothes cost you half price.

Everything Made to Order in First-Class style, with a guarantee of perfect satisfaction. Only one guess with one order. This sale for one week only. Sale ends Saturday, Nov. 18th.

Open evenings until 9 o'clock p. m.

KAHN BROS.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

NO. 8 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS CAN SECURE OUR LINE OF SAMPLES, TAPE LINE, FASHION PLATE AND EASY RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT BY SENDING 10 CENTS FOR POSTAGE.

Dr. Blue Mountain Joe's Combination Consisting

OF 30 PEOPLE, Corner Edgewood Avenue and Fort Streets.

Two Grand Performances daily; free high rope performance at 2:30 o'clock; matinee immediately after.

Night rope performance, 7 p. m.; stage programme at 8 o'clock sharp.

Admission, 10c.; reserved seats 10c. extra to one desiring them.

BARGAINS

FOR THE LITTLE ONES,

Bargains for the Young and Old, Bargains for Everybody.

$20,000 worth of Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Club Bags, Purses, Pocketbooks and Fancy Goods to go at half price.

TO BE SLAUGHTERED!

TO BE BUTCHERED!

From November 6th on we throw at yo feet:

3,000 Bridal Trunks at $9; old price,

400 flat-top Dress Trunks at $5; old p $9.50.

350 36-inch Zinc Trunks at $3; old pric $5.00.

5,000 Club Bags at $1; old price, $1.75

5,000 extra Valises at $2; old price, $4.

3,000 Ladies' Hand Bags at 25c; old price, 75c.

150 Sterling Silver Pocket Books at 74c; old price, $2.

3,000 Purses, of all description, at 5c, 10c and 15c, worth three times the money.

This opportunity you will never get again. Now is your chance for Bridal and Christmas presents. Don't miss it.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMA

92 WHITEHA

ATLANTA

ust get upon t e platform. This is e ntial. One specimen of democratic di- vi ion is enough to last the country a goo while, and tis results ought to be in the nature of a lesson. The platform pledges cannot be evaded without inviting the wreck and ruin of the party. The platform policy has been endorsed by the people and it must be carried out.

A tariff for revenue only must be framed. The 10 per cent tax on state bank issues must be repealed and silver must be restored to its old place as a money standard. In order to accomplish this there must be harmony. As The Courier-Journal says, "democrats must hang together. They must get upon the platform."

The first thing to be done when congress meets is for democrats to get together in caucus, settle their differences and outline their whole legislative policy, so that it may be carried through without break or jar.

Equitable Taxation.

Those who object to an income tax
ve failed thus far to present their ob-
tions in a shape to attract attention.
is found to be an equitable tax in Eng-
d because it compels the wealthy
sses to shoulder their just share of
ation, and it was found to be an equi-
le tax here until the millionaires, by
ipulating a republican congress, man-
to throw this light burden of taxa-
off their own shoulders to the shoul-
s of the poorer classes, where it has
nce rested heavily, indeed.

The equity of an income tax is what recommends it to those who take an interest in the republic. It places the wealth of the country on the same level with labor, so far as taxation is concerned, and taxation comprehends all the power of the government for good or for evil. There can be no equity in taxation unless the wealth of the republic is called on to pay its just and proportionate share of the expenses of the government.

We dealt the other day with the objection based on the view that an income tax is inquisitorial in its character and would lead to perjury. Every form of direct taxation is inquisitorial in its char-
ter, and cannot be otherwise, for every
rson is interested in paying as little as
can. State and county taxes, as now
ied, are just as inquisitorial in their
haracter as an income tax would be,
d there is no more reason for believ-
that a rich man would perjure him-
f to escape it than that a farmer
uld commit the same crime to avoid
g his just share of state and county
s. If the experiment shows that
lth breeds an inclination or desire to
mmit perjury, the fact will be in the
ature of a valuable contribution to
hat Mr. Spencer calls the data of so-
al ethics.

For our part, we do not believe that
e accumulation of wealth tends nat-
rally to break down the moral qualities
f a man. We do not believe that it naturally tends to harden and deprave those who are successful. We believe that wherever and in whatever shape these tendencies manifest themselves, they were pre-existent; that if a man betray a willingness to perjure himself
on rich that he would just as likely
imself if his money matters are
In short, those who are
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of the country.

When Governor Altgeld says that the laboring men of Chicago have a right to hold meetings and express such views without being called anarchists he is simply encouraging outlaws to defy the authorities and proceed with their dangerous work. We hope that the full significance of the governor's words will be understood by the good people of Illinois and that they will take steps to protect themselves against the anarchists who were unconditionally turned loose by Altgeld, and who are now defended and justified by him.

It is very evident that in the event of a communistic outbreak in Chicago the people would have to rely upon themselves. It would be useless to appeal to their governor to protect the innocent and punish the guilty.

How the Farmers Talk.

The goldbugs and their allies make a big mistake if they suppose that their talk about sound money converts the farmers to gold monometallism.

The farmers waste no time in discussing details and minor points. They take the broad position that they were prosperous in 1866 when we had $52 per capita in circulation, and that they are not prospering now with only $25 per capita, and four-fifths of that congested in the east.

The farmers say that the value of an acre's product of cotton in 1866 was $28.01, and that now it is only $10.65. Other farm products have declined in about the same proportion, and the fall in prices has occurred since the demonetization of silver in 1873.

The farmers are aware of the fact that their income this year is $1,500,000,000 less than it was in 1870, and they are not slow to place the blame where it belongs. They know very well that currency contraction lowers prices and benefits nobody but the creditor class.

It is plain enough to the farmers that under the present financial system they get only about the cost of production for their crops and laborers' wages. They make a bare living. Naturally, this state of affairs is hurting the merchants, and manufacturers suffer. When the farmers are hard up they buy less at the stores, and the merchants, in consequence, order smaller lots from the manufacturers. When 30,000,000 people living in the farming districts—45 per cent of our population—have their purchasing power so tremendously diminished, the manufacturers and merchants sell fewer goods, and many of them have to suspend business, as was the case during the past spring and summer.

With these facts before them the farmers' answer to the monometallists is not very elaborate or argumentative. They simply say: "We know what your policy has done for us in the past twenty years. It has made our products go lower and lower every year, until our loss this year amounts to $1,500,000,000. We know that your policy makes the creditor class in the east richer and makes us poorer. The instinct of self-preservation makes it necessary for us to fight the demonetization of silver and all other modes of contracting the currency."

This is the way the farmers talk, and they mean business. They believe that the country needs more money and they are going to work for it and vote for it until they get it. These people are not fools. They cannot be persuaded that they are more prosperous and happy with $25 per capita than they were with $52 per capita. In order to prove to them that the contraction of the currency has helped industry and commerce, you will have to show them that a man can walk better after he loses one of his legs. Their idea is that we need a double standard of money just as much as a man needs a double standard of locomotion.

The farmers are on the right line. They have been thinking and figuring, and all the goldbug pamphlets in the world will never change their views.

We want to ask the mugwumps candidly if there is really any reform in swapping democratic bosses for republican bosses in New York? This question need not be answered by telegraph.

The mugwump victory in New York puts Boss Platt back on his pedestal.

The democratic platform gets bigger. There is room on it for everybody who wants good government.

It is too far a cry from the tariff to Hawaii.

The Washington Post says "it is generally conceded that Editor Watterson did not write the tariff plank of the Chicago platform." Who concedes it? The eloquence of Editor Watterson rings in every line of that plank.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Governor Altgeld's course in trying to lead the democratic party with him into the dismal swamp of anarchy gives the party a black eye in Illinois.

The queen of Hawaii was dethroned because she wanted to throw off all the restraints of decency and pursue a career of unbridled lust and corruption. The white residents could not stand this and established a provisional government. The United States will be strong enough to restore the brutal and licentious queen, but it is safe to say that her reign will be very brief. The good people of Hawaii are determined that she shall not rule, and they will doubtless have their way in spite of the attitude of our government.

The policy of the administration in regard to Hawaii is strongly resented on the Pacific coast. A San Francisco special says: "Those in this city who are in closest communication with Honolulu take a very gloomy view of the outlook. They see no hope of avoiding bloodshed should Minister Willis restore the queen to the throne which she disgraced. They say plainly that Minister Willis can put her back, as the provisional leaders are not foolish enough to fight the American government, but they declare that the queen cannot be maintained on the throne by her own party. The moment the United States marines are withdrawn President Dole and his little army of well-drilled white men will clear out the Kanaka crowd in lively style. The queen has no good advisers, and her military force has always been lamentably weak. She may secure a considerable body of renegade whites and half-castes by offers of liberal pay, but these fellows will not stand before the determined Americans who comprise the large reserve force that the provisional government leader can summon in any emergency. Most of these Americans are dead shots with the rifle. They all have their own Winchesters and they all have profound contempt for the fighting qualities of the Kanaka. Even behind intrenchments the native Hawaiians and half-castes could make no stand against them, as one charge would carry any position. The situation is best summed up by Hawaiian Consul General Wilder, whose headquarters are in this city. He says:

"'Uncle Sam may restore Liliuokalani by force, but that is the only way she can reach the throne again. If this is done the United States government will have to maintain her on the throne by force. The provisional government is strong enough to maintain the control of the islands unless the United States should interfere. Of course it could not fight the United States, but if this government should interfere to restore the deposed queen she would be deposed again as soon as the force should be withdrawn.'"

DEMOCRATIC VOICES.

Chicago Record: So far as is now known—and these matters have been fully set forth for months—the United States was no party to the revolutionary movement. Minister Stevens prevented bloodshed and pillage. For this he is denounced by Secretary Gresham. If the facts were as the secretary says, how comes it that the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations acquiesced in Minister Stevens's acts? How is it that Mr. Gladstone's government in open parliament has tacitly approved of those acts? Why did the other foreign nations recognize the right of the provisional government to rule if it was established by the power of the United States exercised "by force and fraud?" Those foreign nations having recognized the provisional government as the rightful one, how does Secretary Gresham expect to excuse the grave insult to them which must follow any attempt on the part of the United States to overthrow by force or otherwise that established government?

The so-called aliens, whom Secretary Gresham seems to think have no right in the Hawaiian islands, are mainly of American birth and own the greater part of the property and pay the greater part of the taxes. The resolution was by peaceable men and good citizens who opposed the unconstitutional and ruinous purposes of a corrupt queen. They fully deserved the success which they achieved, as is proved beyond the slightest question by the prompt recognition accorded the provisional government by the nations of the world. The action of the administration at Washington in concealing its purpose in this matter for so long and until after the elections is in itself a confession of the unworthiness of its cause. The whole proceeding sadly damages the hitherto well-sustained reputation of President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham for frankness and honesty in public affairs. The Record regards as monstrous Mr. Gresham's recommendation that the United States replace Liliuokalani on the throne she has disgraced. If the people of the islands can govern themselves, well and good. There is no need of annexation by the United States save as a last resort. A protectorate is preferable to annexation. But the grotesque barbarism of the United States beating down an established government of honorable men and thrusting the queen back on her throne is a suggestion in every way unworthy of the secretary of state of the United States.

St. Louis Republic: Jingoes and excitable fools will assail the Cleveland administration. The mass of citizens who have a regard for national decency will be glad that the administration refuses to turn our government into a tool of bold private schemers. They will commend the president for firmly preserving the tradition established by Jefferson and Monroe. The motto of peace with all nations, alliances with none, applies as well to the weak and defenseless as to the strong and aggressive. Stevens committed us to a line of action in Hawaii which we would not have dreamed of taking in England or even in China. If we would not in England or China, there is in sustaining Stevens no principle to uphold. Our honor is concerned in being right toward the weak as well as bold toward the strong.

New York World: Our true policy in Hawaii is to keep hands off. We are under no obligations to place Liliuokalani on her throne again. It is enough if we leave her people free to place her there if they like. It would be absurd for this republic to re-establish a throne once overthrown and its overthrow seemingly acquiesced in by the people.

New York Herald: The people of the United States have enough to do to attend to their own government. It is not their business nor to their interest to meddle with the government of foreign countries. The keynote of Mr. Cleveland's forthcoming message should be "Hands off Hawaii."

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Going and the Coming.

When we went to the west the trains were running fast and free
And wildly blew the whistles as we dashed to Kankakee;
The smoke curled from the engine, till it danced in wreaths and reels
And we kept time to the music of the sizzing, whizzing wheels!

When we came from the west the trains were running free and fast,
And they almost blew our hats off as they went a-steaming past!
The smoke curled from the engines and was dashed into our eyes,
And we kept time to the music of the hard, cross-ties!

Of Cash, Always.

"Is the editor out?"

"I reckon he is—saw him borrowin' a quarter this mornin'!"

Lee J. Langley is doing some mighty bright newspaper work these days. He is a young man who rises at daybreak and who will continue to rise.

A Remarkable Change.

"Colonel, what are you taking this morning"

"Cold, sir—cold!"

Figaro, of Chicago, is saying some very pretty things in its world's fair obituary columns. Editor Pollard is on deck.

Alas! That It Does Not.

We'd go for our great-coat,
And quickly unlock it
If a change in the weather
Put change in the pocket!

The Glen, of The Cleveland Progress, is one of the most melodious glens in the state.

The traveler through the state of Indiana at this season of the year will observe the frost upon even bigger pumpkins than those made famous by James Whitcomb Riley; and the far-famed fodder about which he sung to us is mightily in the shock in that glorious section.

She Has a Remedy.

There's a chill in the sky and a chill in the air—
A chill on the valleys and hills;
But Georgia is happy, and little she'll care,
For she aways takes quinine for chills!

The Augusta Chronicle announces that the famous "Midway plaisance," or at least a part of it, will be a feature of the Augusta exposition. This will be a most attractive feature.

Had Been Through the Mill.

"I told that man to make the head for the new paper read, 'The Missing Beacon,' and hanged if he hasn't got it: 'Missing Bacon.'"

"Yes; you see, he was raised in the newspaper business."

McGinnis Is Not Married.

Mr. P. W. O'Bryne sends the following reply to some lines which recently appeared in the "Just From Georgia" column:

I did not knew McGinnis when he lived in Tennessee,
But I knew him in old Erin, ere he ever crossed the sea.
And Erin, too, is lovely, though home rule was never carried,
And the reply I wish to make is: Mac was never married.

We all know Jim McGinnis, and know his heart is gold,
But his locks are not so silvery—for Jimmy is not old.
He has stormed the hearts of maidens fair, and many has he carried,
Yet all of this has done no good—McGinnis is not married!

Dear Jim! We missed him so when he was gone away,
We watched and longed for his return the livelong summer day,
We missed his genial countenance, and wondered why he tarried,
Now, since McGinnis has returned, McGinnis is not married!

We still observe the statement going the rounds that a Georgia editor lost $300 and a valise on a recent trip to the west. The valise goes, but the $300, like Macbeth's "amen," "sticks in the throat."

Stovall on Chewing Gum.

Thus, poetically writes Editor Stovall, of The Savannah Press, on a most important subject:

"There is a new crusade in Georgia. The Milledgeville Chronicle, which is edited by women, calls on the general assembly to drop the cigarette war and legislate solely against chewing gum. This is an important matter. It should be taken in hand. The legislature owes it to the state to take the hint of the women of Georgia and legislate in behalf of women. If the cigarette is deadly, how much more venomous is chewing gum in the grip of rosy lips and ivory teeth? The cigarette puffs and goes out. It 'blazes the meteor of a moment,' then expires in smoke. The gum quid rolls and swells like a sweet morsel under the tongue and gets bigger the longer it is caressed. No one expects a man to be careful what he inserts between his teeth. But the world has a right to know what 'lovely woman' puts into her mouth."

GENERAL GEORGIA COMMENT.

Augusta Herald: Georgia must take care of the military. And Georgia must have good juries.

Savannah Press: There is some good material in Savannah for the new district court of the United States if congress sees fit to establish one. The president would not have to go far to select a suitable man for the ermine.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: The Georgia road congress, which will convene in Augusta November 28th, has a great opportunity to inaugurate a movement that will improve the road system of this state. If it accomplishes anything definite, it will break the record of road congresses, because so far none of them have done much. We trust this one will find a way to advance the cause.

Savannah Press: The experience of Collector J. H. Deveaux, of this city, at Brunswick proves to the satisfaction of any unprejudiced person that the colored man in the south who conducts himself properly enjoys the esteem of the whites. A negro holding an office where he is brought in contact with the public occupies a position requiring considerable tact to prevent him from becoming obnoxious. Collector Deveaux having displayed a commendable spirit throughout his administration, including the trying times of the past few months, secured the esteem of all and has taught a valuable lesson to his race.

Savannah Press: The Press regrets to note that while the state legislature is working in the educational degree it has done nothing for the State university. It does not appear that it will do anything. There is a champion of the Girls' Industrial school in the house. There are several guardians of the Technological school in the legislature. It is very fashionable to prate about "common schools for poor men's sons," but it seems to be dangerous and unfashionable to push the cause of our own State university, which is more than 100 years old, and which has done more for Georgia than all other educational concerns in the state ever have done or ever will do. Had there been no university there would have been no normal schools and no industrial schools and the masses would be moving along in gross ignorance. Education, to be complete, must come down from the top. Men must be highly educated and then sent out to enlighten the people. The schoolmaster does not educate himself. People will not lift themselves out of ignorance. They have to be lifted. The best way to educate the masses is to educate the leaders. Twenty finished men sent abroad throughout the state each year from Athens is an appropriation to the cause of public enlightenment which can be made in no other way. The state gives $8,000 a year to the University of Georgia. In no other way could $8,000 do so much good to the people. If the state would give to Athens $80,000 instead of the small pittance which goes out, not as an endowment, but as interest on the debt which the state owes to the university, the cause of general education would be better served than $800,000 scattered blindly and broadcast among common schools, frittered away in 137 counties for a few months, and then lost as a factor for good. Let us hear of a practical and determined movement in Georgia for the State university.

TARIFF TALK.

New York World: Democrats believe that constitutional taxation for revenue only, as a substitute for the republican protection of favored classes in levying tribute for their own profit upon all the people, will promote the common welfare. If they do not believe it they have asked for power to make such a change on false pretenses. If they do believe it, having been given the power expressly that they might make the change, they must make it or be forever discredited. If they are right the change cannot be effected too soon. Its operation will make conditions of prosperity and blessing against which the McKinley tribe of statesmen will rail in vain. Ex-Speaker Reed says the democrats "dare not" reduce the tariff. They dare not fail to do it.

Washington Post: It cannot be that the people are apprehensive of the effects of tariff reform, for there has so far been no sign that such reform is an imminent probability. They cannot have become convinced of its evil consequences, for they have not seen the thing itself, or even the shadow of its coming. There is absolutely no ground whatever for assuming that the country has protested against the proposed fulfillment of the democratic pledges of 1892. If people resent anything in the premises it is the non-fulfillment of the express compact by which the democracy were installed in power.

Jacksonville Times-Union: The great question which placed the democratic party in power will soon be brought before congress. On that democrats are practically united, and the great majority of the people is with them. If the democrats keep their pledges for tariff reform they need have no fear for the future. The dissensions that have passed will be forgotten and the great majority of the American people will again sustain democrats in their efforts to put a stop to the taxation of the people for the purpose of increasing the wealth of the protected classes.

Boston Herald: If the democratic party is not prepared to abandon all hope of future success it will at once proceed with the work of tariff reform, and will do that work with a thoroughness, perhaps, even beyond what it had previously contemplated. This is no time for the democratic party to temporize on the tariff question. Much of its defeat is due to a delay that was equivalent to temporizing. It must have a policy now, and it must pursue it with energy and determination, if it does not propose to abandon the field to the other side.

Dallas News: The republican tariff excludes from this country the customers and consumers of other nations who would keep American factories going and American labor employed. The result is the present stress and lack of employment throughout the United States. In the face of this truth the republican party takes advantage of its own wrong and by charging the hard times to the democratic party actually succeeds in deceiving its own dupes.

Boston Journal: An attempt now to railroad through congress an extreme tariff measure, built along the lines of the Chicago platform, would seal the doom of the democratic party. The lesson of Tuesday's election is moderation in the treatment of the tariff. If the president is wise he will rewrite any rough draft of his message on that point which he has already prepared, in the light of the popular verdict rendered on Tuesday.

ABOUT STATE BANKS.

Savannah Press: In times of financial stress the law should not be made oppressive. The best way to give relief to the people through the banks would be to remit this tax. Congress will probably abolish the 10 per cent state bank tax, anyhow.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: Speaker Crisp and Congressman Lawson entertain quite different expectations with regard to the action of congress on the state bank tax. Judge Lawson has no hope of its passage, on account of strong eastern opposition, while Speaker Crisp believes it will get through all right. The speaker's information on the subject is, perhaps, more extensive than Judge Lawson's.

"In the Interests of the People."

From The Bulloch, Ga., Banner.

The Constitution advocates measures in the interests of the masses of the people, such as "free coinage of silver, an income tax and tariff reform," and good, solid articles on these questions should be spread before the people, as they vitally interest them.

CITY NEWS.

ENGINE 222.—That old big engine known between Atlanta and Marietta as 222, is now in the shops being repaired. The engine has been for the past ten years pulling the Marietta accommodation train, and it is said by those who are in the habit of riding on that train that Tom Bussey, the engineer, has never missed a trip on the engine until she was taken into the shops for repairs. Tom Bussey has been running the accommodation for more than ten years and the old engine which has always been one of the swiftest and most reliable on the road, has never lost a trip until a week or two ago, when she was rolled into the shops for the purpose of receiving a new coat of paint and some out-side work. Engineer Bussey is now anxiously awaiting the return of the old engine to the service, and so are nearly all of the patrons of the accommodation train who are personally acquainted with old 222.

THE NEW CITY DIRECTORY.—The new city directory, when completed, will be one of the finest and most elaborate books of the kind ever sent out by any publishing house. Mr. H. G. Saunders, the publisher, is now completing his field work, and it all shows that the city of Atlanta has made a steady increase, both in business and population during the past year. The census of the city as taken by the canvassers for the directory demonstrate the fact that Atlanta is much larger now than she was a year ago, and nearly twice as large as the last United States census gave her. The book will present a new feature this year, and it is a feature which no other city directory has ever contained. It is a condensed biographical sketch of the most prominent citizens of Atlanta. This feature is proving quite popular and the new book will show a large number of these sketches.

HE BROKE HIS FOOT.—Howard Lopes, an employe on the Georgia Pacific road, had his left foot badly broken yesterday afternoon near the Belt junction. In trying to make a coupling from the top of a car Lopes lost his balance and fell under the side of the car. As he fell the train stopped, and thus it was that the man's life was saved. Had the train continued moving he would have been ground up terribly. The fall resulted in a bad fracture of Lopes's left foot. Dr. Westmoreland was called in and rendered the necessary surgical attention, after which the man was removed to his home on Plum street.

MR. J. P. HALL TO SPEAK.—At the meeting of the Young Men's Prayer Association tomorrow evening in the basement of the Central Presbyterian church Mr. J. P. Hall, of Philadelphia, as delegate to the Christian Workers' convention, will speak. Mr. Hall is an entertaining and gifted talker and the occasion will be thoroughly enjoyed by all who attend.

DR. SPALDING'S MOTHER DEAD.—Dr. R. D. Spalding yesterday received a telegram informing him of the death of his mother, which took place in Bardstown, Ky. Mrs. Spalding was one of the best known ladies of the state, and was an exemplary Christian. The doctor will go to the funeral.

DR. McDONALD'S ILLNESS.—Rev. Henry McDonald, pastor of the Second Baptist church, is lying at his home critically ill. The doctor filled an appointment in Louisville, Ky., where he contracted a severe cold which has developed seriously. It was stated last night by his physician that he had taken a favorable turn, and that he might look forward to convalescence.

THEY DON'T WANT IT

The Representative Citizens of Atlanta Against a Third Court.

THEY SAY THAT WE HAVE ENOUGH

Some Telling Interviews with Leading and Representative Men of the City. Say the Court Is Not Needed.

There is no necessity for a third city court in Atlanta.

All of the leading citizens of this big city unite in rendering this verdict.

If there is anything upon which the people are more firmly united than another, surely this is it, that we have enough courts already and we don't need another city court to attend to the business of the county and the city from a legal standpoint.

Ever since the recent movement for a third city court was started, there has been a strong opposition developing that has at last culminated in an open expression of opinion from the representative citizens of Atlanta to the effect that we have enough courts already; and the additional taxation necessary to support another court is totally unwarranted and would be unjust if levied upon the common people.

The most prominent citizens of Atlanta all say that to establish another city court would mean to impose upon the people of this city a tax sufficient to meet the expense of about $15,000 a year to pay the running expenses of this additional court. They say this is unwarranted because the courts already at work ought to keep up with the litigation of the county.

Even if they cannot keep up with the business of the county and the city, the people seem to indicate a desire that another court whenever needed be established on a different plan. They say that the next court, whenever the business on the dockets of the courts already established warrant, ought to be run as a kind of board of arbitration for civil cases.

This thing of having courts, lawyers and juries for every little difference that arises among the citizens of Atlanta in matters purely civil, causing the county to spend a lot of money needlessly, as it would seem, has worn itself out and the people are opposed to it.

With a view of giving the expression of the people's views, The Constitution has been giving brief interviews from day to day with representative citizens.

The following convey a mighty expression of opinion from such men as cannot be passed without serious and grave consideration:

They Oppose a Third Court.

Mr. S. M. Inman, when seen, said:

"There are times in the business experience of every man when he is compelled as a matter of prudence to stop any extraordinary expenditures, keep his business well in hand and pay proper attention to the matter of economy. This is especially so when the outlook ahead of him is not promising. For myself, I cannot see anything very promising in the near future in a business way. The reduction of our currency to a gold basis is going to make it harder for the debtor to meet his debts. The agitation of the tariff issue, which will probably not be settled much under a year, is going to disturb values until the final settlement of the question, so that prudent business men will look well to any unusual incurring of debt for the next twelve months. If this is to be the case with individuals, ought it not to be the same with cities and counties and states? I am glad to see a determination on the part of the incoming council to reduce taxes to 1 1-4 per cent and to stop extraordinary expenses until the country gets in a better business shape and there is more certainty about the future.

"Now, if this third city court is to be an expense on the county, as I understand it will be to the extent of $15,000 per annum, I am opposed to it. Even if it were best to have in under ordinary conditions, I think the matter had better be delayed until times are better and the future more secure. By all means let us have economy in county as well as city matters and delay any more unusual expenditures for at least another year."

Mr. Hugh T. Inman said: "I am sure that I voice the sentiment of the majority of the people of Atlanta when I say that we do not need another court at this time. We want to do all we can just at this time to reduce taxation, and I think to be increasing it for no better purpose than to get another court is an expense hardly warranted. I favor as few courts as may be necessary. The people want as few courts as possible. It is not right to establish another court without a free expression from the people as to whether they want it or not. Let's go cautiously about this business. I am not convinced that we need another court. I think the people want as little taxation as possible, especially when that taxation is raised to establish more courts."

Ex-Governor Bullock, who was last night elected president of the Commercial Club, when seen said: "I am downright opposed to the movement to establish another court. The reasons that have been so ably set forth in the letter of Judge Hopkins why we should not have another court satisfy me that we do not need it. I am perfectly willing to accept the situation as viewed by so impartial and able a lawyer as is Judge Hopkins. He always knows what he says, and surely if he, as a lawyer, says we do not need another court we should not be taxed to support one."

Mr. J. G. Oglesby, of the firm of Oglesby & Meador, when seen had this to say: "Too many cooks spoil the broth. Too many courts hurt the body politic. I am in favor of no more courts than may be necessary to carry on the business of the county and the city. It has only been a short time since we established a court. Why another so soon? Even if another court were necessary I think it ought to be a kind of court of arbitrament, without the expense of a bailiff, a jury and all that sort of thing. That would cost the county about $15,000 a year, or about $150,000 for the next ten years. And why wouldn't it be just as well to have a court of three prominent citizens, no matter whether they were versed in law or not, so they could decide as to the equity of certain civil claims? That's my opinion."

Mr. L. H. Gholstin when seen said: "I believe that the opinions of such men as Judge Hopkins and Colonel N. J. Hammond are sufficiently reliable in a case like this to assure me that I am right in saying that I don't think the time is yet ripe for establishing another city court at an expense of about $15,000 per year. I don't know, but I am sure of one thing, that the people of this county already have enough taxation to bear. I don't think it would be advisable to put more burdens of taxation upon them in the way of establishing another city court. For reasons such as these I am led to concur with Judge Hopkins in his statement that we have no special need for another city court."

Captain W. W. Boyd, of the E. Van Winkle Machine Company, said: "It is wrong. I am not in favor of any more courts, for the simple reason that I believe we have enough already. The courts are attending to their business all right and the people ought not to be taxed any more to support a court of the kind that has been mentioned. I believe in cutting down taxation, instead of raising it, and especially do I believe in cutting it down when it can be cut down in this way. Too many courts would do harm in more ways than merely overtaxing the people."

"I am of the opinion," said Mr. J. B. Roberts, the well-known real estate man, "that Atlanta now has plenty of courts. If the courts we now have would only grind out the business as it comes to them they will do all that the people want done. The new court would bring about an additional cost and an additional taxation, and that is what we don't want. Neither do we want the new court, for as I have said, we have enough courts."

"I have been reading about the new court," said Mr. McGuirke, of the fourth ward, "and I must say that I can see no reason why we should have another court. The courts of the county cost the people of Atlanta enough as it is, and if we increase the number, we must of course increase the costs. The tax payers are now being pushed for all they are worth on this line, and I see no reason why a free horse should be ridden to death. I think we have enough courts now."

"It's another scheme planned and being executed by the razorbacks," said Mr. Van Crawford, of the Western and Atlantic railroad. "Why the truth is not one man in a dozen who has been reading or hearing about the new courts, has much idea of what it means. That is because they have not considered the matter sufficiently. But the minute they study the matter as it should be studied and realize what is being done, they will learn that the entire movement is contemplated and probably being pushed through by razorback lawyers who want to secure the place of judge. If they don't want that position they certainly want something else, and their efforts in behalf of the new courts are for selfish ends only and are not intended to help the city along. It is a certainty that Atlanta has enough courts now and that any more will be alone an increased burden on the tax payers of the city and the county."

"It looks to me," said Mr. D. Breitenbutcher, "that Atlanta has about as many courts as the people are willing to support. It's true we have a good deal of litigation, but I have been thinking for a long time that much of the litigation was unnecessary. Are there not many cases in the courts now that would not be there but for what we call the razorback lawyer? But for that lawyer who fosters litigation and causes it when the chances come, would not many of these cases be settled outside of the courts? In other words, if the courts had fewer cases, haven't we enough courts now to satisfy even the razorback in his demand? The truth is we ought to turn over many cases to the police court which now hang up in the state courts. No, I'm opposed to the new court, and I'm opposed to it because we have enough courts now. If we were to grant one more it wouldn't be long before the razorbacks would come in and ask for still another. Our taxes are a burden now and we should think of retrenching rather than increasing."

"It almost makes me laugh," said Mr. John J. Callahan, of the Western and Atlantic shops, "when I read of the attempt of some of the designing men to create a new court. They think they have nothing to do but propose it and that we poor fools who pay the taxes will support it. The truth is, we are not in need of another court, just at present, at least, and when we do want one we will try to let the people know all about it in time to tell them how to get it. We do not need another court just now by any means, and I think that about the only people who are pushing the matter of a new court are those who would derive some benefit if it were established."

"I have never been in court in my life," said Mr. 'Gene Adams, of the Richmond and Danville shops, "and if all the rest of the world were to act as I do we would not care whether there was any courts at all or not. But as we have to have courts, I think we should have just as few as possible. In my opinion we have enough courts now, and I see no reason why we should add another court. It is true that we would have to pay more taxes for more courts, and that's enough to keep us from wanting any increase in courts."

"I pass most of my time on my engine," said Mr. Tom Bussey, the well-known engineer, "and have very little time for courts and officers outside of the officers of the railroad. I have been reading about this new court and it has set me to thinking what the city of Atlanta wanted with another one when the people who pay for those we now have are kicking about the taxes for their support. The truth is, the people are now taxed enough for the benefit of the courts and it is about time that we should call a halt. If we establish another court we have no guarantee that it will help matters, while we have a certain promise that it will increase the taxation. Fulton county will be out at least $15,000 a year more than it is now. I think it is a scheme advanced by some lawyers who are always looking for the best of it."

"I think we have enough courts now," said Mr. Henry Durand, the well-known restaurateur, "and know of no reason why we should add more taxes to the people for the purpose of establishing another court."

"The court system we have now," said Mr. G. A. Deihl, of the Western and Atlantic, "is big enough and the adding of another court won't do us any good. It will, however, add an expense to those we now have."

"The fewer courts we have," said Mr. J. D. Kennedy, "the better off we are, in my opinion. I know of no reason why we should make another court, unless it be for the benefit of the lawyers who may want fat jobs. We who have to work to pay the taxes are not of the opinion that more channels for the expenditure of money should be created. We work hard enough [illegible] be if we were to have more courts. We are all opposed to it."

"I see no use in making more courts," said Mr. James C. Lynch. "We have enough just now and the adding of others would be just the least."

"The man who pays taxes is the man who must pay the expenses of the courts, whether he ever enters a courthouse or not," said Mr. Charles Barrett, the well-known engineer. "Those who attend to their business rarely ever get into court, and for that reason they have little use for courts. We now have enough courts for those of our friends who want to indulge in that kind of luxury, and for one I am opposed to making any more. I'm inclined to think it is a case of a razor-backed lawyer who is agitating this new court, and for one I'm in favor of driving him and his courts out of the country. Give us a chance with what we have."

GOSSIP OF A DAY.

"I see those anarchists Altgeld pardoned out of the penitentiary are shooting off their mouths at a great rate these days. If they were wise they would keep those self-same mouths pretty tightly closed."

That was the comment of Mr. F. L. Osmund, of Chicago, at the Aragon last night.

"The people of Chicago are not in a mood to stand much of that sort of stuff. The showed that in electing Judge Gary, though he ran on a republican ticket; and if those fellows keep on with their present method of talk they will in all likelihood hear something drop. Altgeld may defend them, but the people have very little use for anything on that line. The fact is, their patience has been taxed to the utmost and I would not be surprised at any time to see a little general lynching as a side issue. The good people, the peace-loving people, are in the majority everywhere and, despite all the slander our city has to bear, the same is true in Chicago. We have had all we want of anarchism or socialism or any of [illegible] we want."

A lady manager is something unique in theatrical circles. The most notable instance of success attained where the managerial reins are in the hands of a woman is that furnished by Mrs. Jennie Kimball, who has made fame for "Corinne" and for herself. Another lady manager is Mrs. S. W. Sumner, who is looking out for the business interests of the Mendelssohn Quintet Club, of which organization [illegible] the well-known Professor Ryan, is the head. Mrs. Sumner is here preparing for the coming of the Mendelssohns.

Mr. W. E. Cassle, business manager of the Ballard & Ballard Mill Company, of Louisville, is here in the interest of his firm.

"Slick" Thompson—that's being the name by which the able and popular solicitor general of the Northeastern circuit is best known—is at the Kimball and is being looked after by his friends of the legislature during his stay here. There is no abler solicitor general in Georgia than Howard Thompson and no more popular fellow.

Hon. Charley Brand, of Lawrenceville, is attending United States court.

Solicitor General D ssell is in the city

DEBATING FINANCE.

Mr. Calvin's State Currency Bill Provokes Discussion.

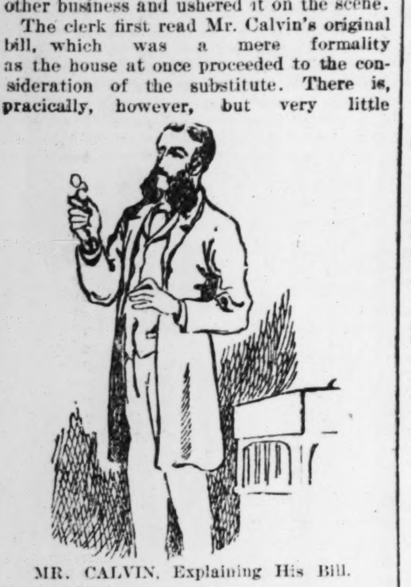
IT PROVIDES FOR MORE MEDIUM

Mel Branch, of Columbia County, Made a Set Speech—Rout ne Business of the Day in the House.

The much-talked-of state currency bill of Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, or to speak more accurately, the substitute for that bill, drafted by the committee on banks and banking, occupied the attention of the house for the larger part of yesterday's session.

This bill had been made a special order for the morning and at 11 o'clock sharp the tap of Speaker Atkinson's gavel suspended other business and ushered it on the scene.

The clerk first read Mr. Calvin's original bill, which was a mere formality as the house at once proceeded to the consideration of the substitute. There is, pracically, however, but very little real difference. Mr. Calvin's bill embodying all the chief points of the more elaborate measure subsequently prepared.



MR. CALVIN, Explaining His Bill.

The following is an epitome of the substitute bill.

The Bill Summarized.

Section 1. This section is merely introductory couched in the usual legal phraseology.

Sec. 2. That the governor, the treasurer and the comptroller general of the state constitute a commission authorized to print circulating notes "in the similitude of bank notes" in bank of denominations of from $1 to $1,000; that the same shall be numbered and registered and countersigned by the comptroller general in the presence of the other commissioners.

Sec. 3. That any chartered bank or banking association may deposit with the treasurer national, state, county or municipal bonds, declared legal by the attorney general, not exceeding at par value 75 per cent of its capital stock and shall receive notes to the face value of such bonds. No bonds of a state that is in default of principal or interest will be taken. The notes are to be of such denomination as the bank desires.

If the bonds deposited depreciate at any time, the commissioners are authorized to call for additional security to make up the deficit, and banks failing to comply are subject to a fine of $100 a day until such security is deposited, such fine to be collected by suit and turned into the treasury.

Sec. 4. All securities shall be stamped with a statement that they are deposited to secure circulating notes, and upon being withdrawn endorsed to that effect.

Sec. 5. Banks obtaining these notes and signing them in manner provided so as to make them "obligatory, promissory notes payable on demand" are authorized to use and loan the same as money.

Sec. 6. If any bank after putting such notes in circulation refuses or delays payment in legal tender on demand, it shall pay damages at the rate of 24 per cent per annum to the holder of the note as long as payment is deferred. The holder may protest the note and the commissioners may, ten dyas after giving notice thereof, apply the securities deposited to the payment of the notes in circulation. The sale of the securities may be public or private at the option of the commissioners.

Sec. 7. The commissioners shall execute powers of attorney to the banks depositing securities to enable them to draw interest on the same.

Sec. 8. The plates and dies are to remain in the custody of the attorney general and the expenses incurred in printing, etc., shall be advanced and paid by the banks applying, each to be charged a just pro rata.

Sec. 9. Should the comptroller general countersign notes in excess of the face value of the securities the act shall be deemed felony, punishable at from one to five years in prison.

Sec. 10. Before circulated the notes shall be signed by the president or vice president or cashier of the bank of issue.

Sec. 11. Any bank that shall circulate or lend these notes on the understanding that they are not to be put in general circulation or not to be presented within a certain time shall forfeit from one-fourth to one-half the amount loaned or circulated.

Sec. 12. The notes may be at any time returned, when they are to be destroyed and the securities delivered back.

Sec. 13. A bank may obtain its securities by returning 90 per cent of the notes and depositing the balance in cash.

Sec. 14. The commissioners shall receive mutilated or worn-out notes when presented and replace them with new bills, the old ones to be destroyed.

Sec. 15. No bank shall circulate notes under $5 in excess of one-fourth of the capital paid in.

Sec. 16. The shareholders of such banks are made liable to the face value of their shares for the circulating notes. Any shareholder who has reason to doubt the solvency of a bank and within six months of its failure transfers his shares to avoid the liability as above stated shall be still held liable on the shares transferred.

Sec. 17. Every bank issuing such circulating notes shall name at least one bank in each congressional district at which the notes may be redeemed.

Sec. 18. The commissioners shall exercise due diligence to carry out the provisions of this act and failure to perform these duties subjects them to the statutory penalty.

Section 19 repeals all conflicting laws.

V [illegible] e

In explanation of one or two ambiguous paragraphs it may be said that section 11 is intended to restrict private speculation and "cornering" these notes. Section 15 is to encourage the use of specie and especially silver dollars. Section 17 aims to insure the circulation of the notes at par in every portion of the state.

The rest of the bill is tolerably clear and in the main self-explanatory.

It was decided to read the substitute by sections and consider each in its order.

[illegible] Rea [illegible] th [illegible] ll.

The preliminary paragraph had only been read when Mr. Branch took the floor and began an argument against the measure.

He pronounced it faulty, unwise, illegal and unconstitutional. He said:

I wish, at the first, to discuss the sections of this bill. I purpose to show that it is very unwise, very imperfect, illegal and unconstitutional. I do not wish to be understood as saying that it is unconstitutional of the state of Georgia to charter a bank of issue, but I wish to show that this identical bill is very faulty. After discussing the details of the sections of the bill I purpose to discuss the principle involved in it.

Section 3 of the bill requires the commissioners named in it to issue bank notes to the amount of the face value of the state, county or municipal bonds deposited, so long as they are not in default of interest. This itself, right now, is a dis[illegible]nation against the bonded de[illegible] of Geo[illegible] The bonds of Georgia usually sell at par and over and a person depositing Georgia bonds to the extent of $1,000 would in all probability receive $1,000 worth of bank bills. But, suppose the bank should deposit Virginia century bonds, which are not in default and are worth only from 55 to 65 cents on the market. Then the bank depositing $500,000 worth of bonds could secure about $1,000,000 worth of bank bills. The same section requires that as soon as the bonds depreciate in value other bonds shall be deposited which shall always be equal to the amount of the original deposit. This is mandatory and gives the commissioners no discretion and at every decline of the market they would be constantly calling on the banks for additional deposits. This, I think, very faulty, as the amount of depreciation of the security should be named when the commissioners require additional security.

Section 6 of the bill discriminates grossly against the depositor and in favor of the noteholder. The only security the depositor would have would be the ordinary assets of the bank and the liability of the stockholder to the par value of stock. A noteholder would be secured to the extent of bonds deposited and additional security to the extent of a stockholder's liability to the amount of the capital stock. But, in addition to this, if the bank cannot redeem its notes upon presentation, caused, perhaps, by some momentary financial disturbance, it would have to pay the noteholder 24 per cent interest per annum out of the assets of the bank. This would certainly be unjust to the depositors. It would be neither legal or constitutional, as article 1, section 4 of the constitution says, "That no special law shall be enacted in any case for which provision has been made by the existing general law." The general state law allows 7 per cent interest. In this section of the bill the noteholders are given the right to charge 24 per cent per annum.

I have still stronger objection to that portion of the bill incorporated in section 13, which declares that when a bank wishes to withdraw its securities deposited with the commissioners it shall be compelled to deposit 90 per cent of its circulating notes and the balance in money. When that is done the bonds can be redeemed, but, suppose, in the due course of business the balance of the 10 per cent notes of the bank fail to be redeemed, who will get the benefit of it? The state of Georgia? Article 7, section 5, paragraph 1, of the constitution, says the credit of the state shall not be pledged or loaned to any corporation or association and the state shall not become a joint owner in any corporation or association. Under this bill the state would get the benefit of all notes lost or destroyed by accident and thereby become a joint owner in the profits of the bank. On failure of the bank the depositors should have a claim upon the securities deposited with the commissioners over and above the amount required to redeem the circulating notes.

Under this bill the state holds this claim and is made a joint owner in the profits, and when this is done it is made jointly liable, if not legally, morally for the debts of the bank, which is unconstitutional.

Mr. Speaker, I have endeavored to point out the defects of this bill, which I think are very glaring. Now, I wish to discuss the principles involved in the bill.

I will premise my remarks by saying that banks of deposit and exchange are almost as necessary to the commerce of the country as transportation; but I am entirely opposed to allowing banks to issue notes or so-called money.

The friends of this bill expect the government to repeal the 10 per cent tax on state banks of issue. If this is done, and the bill be enacted into law, the country would be flooded with promises to pay, which would be called money, but in fact would not be.

What moral or legal right has the state to charter a corporation and give it authority to collect interest upon its debts, while the individual debtor has to pay interest on his or her debt to the corporation in exchange for its promises to pay?

If the principles of this bill were to be put in action, I believe it might give a spasmodic relief to the people; but the reaction which would certainly follow would make matters ten times worse than before.

Capital Stock of State Banks.

According to the report of our state treasurer for last year, the capital stock of the state banks was $10,250,000.

Should this bill go into effect I am satisfied that the capitalization of these banks would increase to $25,000,000 or more, as most of the national banks would take advantage of it by changing their charters so that they, too, could fleece the people by issuing promises to pay and draw interest on notes which, in course of time, they would be unable to redeem, and so cause universal distress.

The United States government is issuing seven kinds of currency, and before the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill was repealed unconditionally, there was $1,000,000,000 of gold and silver, which was primary, or redemption money; but since the passage of that act, one-half of the metallic currency of the country has been struck down, and we have only about $500,000,000 of gold redemption money to redeem $550,000,000 of silver or silver certificates, and $500,000,000 of greenbacks and national bank notes, and $4,500,000,000 of bank credits known as deposits (confidence money).

In other words $500,000,000 of gold to redeem with, and $5,500,000,000 of credit and currency to be redeemed on demand (11 to 1).

Yet, in the face of these facts, the supporters of this bill wish to enormously increase the credit by state bank bill issue, and thereby help to overturn the financial pyramid which now rests upon its apex.

Does anybody suppose that such a large volume of paper money and bank credits could be maintained on a basis of only $500,000,000 of gold? Credit must be something more than wind. To give credit standing, there must be not only the promise to pay, but the ability to pay when demanded. Now, Mr. Speaker, the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law struck down one-half of the metallic currency, which will cause great suffering among the masses.

Who is responsible for it? I charge the responsibility of it to the democratic party now in control of this government.

The people placed this party in power last November upon its promises to give them bread, but it has given them a stone.

The rank and file of the democratic party is honest and want good government; but the trouble lies in the indisputable fact that the national organization of the democratic party is controlled by the money power, and its legislation is shaped by it. We need no further proof of this than the action of the present congress for the past three months.

Look back and see what the democratic party promised the people, and compare it with what it has done. Mr. Raynor, one of the leading democrats of Maryland, said:

"As far as I am concerned, I desire to say that at this critical hour of the country's need I am not in the slightest degree disturbed or intimidated by the glittering catchwords of political conventions."

The New York Times, Cleveland's mouthpiece, said:

"There are still on earth some political simpletons who believe, or profess to believe, that because at last year's convention some pestiferous idiot or mischief-making tool of faction succeeded in writing a lot of dangerous nonsense into its platform the democratic party must, therefore 'stick to its pledges,' though it beat its brains out in the effort. * * * The right way to treat an unsound platform is to kick out the objectionable planks as the democratic candidate and the democratic leaders in 1892 kicked out of the national platform the tariff plank which Mr. Neal had put there for the purpose of injuring Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Raynor is right. No platform utterances should constrain a man to become a public enemy or to labor for the ruin of his party."

The silver plank of the democratic platform is a most adroit and cunningly devised declaration. It bears the ear-marks of having emanated from Lombard street, London, and issued from the office of its private secretary, Wall street, New York.

The platform declares, "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage."

This is unmistakably a declaration for free coinage, and the democratic orators told the people that their platform called for it, but they failed to tell of the conditions coupled with this free coinage declaration injected by the money power with no intention of its ever being carried into effect—and they succeeded most admirably. Now, what were these conditions (see platform), but one condition declares for "the maintenance of the parity of the two metals."

Congress has clearly shown that it does not intend for this parity to exist, as it can never be brought to pass until a free coinage measure is adopted. Should this be done there would be no discrimination against silver and it would then have a monetary as well as a commercial value worth 129 cents per ounce, or nearly so.

At all events it would then be on the same footing with gold in the eyes of the law. If there should be any great difference in the value of the two metals after the adoption of a free coinage measure it could be corrected by an equitable change of the ratio. Not by the way advocated by some of increasing the amount of silver in the dollar, but by following the precedent established by our forefathers of decreasing the value of the gold dollar.

In changing the ratio by increasing the value of the silver dollar the currency would be contracted and cause distress, but in changing the ratio by decreasing the value of the gold dollar the currency would be expanded and give relief to oppressed debtors. The present congress has not only failed to give us free coinage of silver, but this metal has been murdered by its so-called friends, entrusted by the people to guard and take care of it. The demo[illegible]tic party charged the republican party (wit[illegible]me of 1873, when silver was first de[illegible]ut the people hold the democra[illegible]for the murderous crime of 1893, an act fraught with more disaster than any event in the history of the world.

He Makes a Prediction.

The democratic party now proposes to appease the people by throwing to them a little "sop" in the shape of tariff reduction.

Mark my prediction, the present congress will never enact a tariff law based upon the principle "that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only."

Its platform demands one on that principle, but the money power demands otherwise.

Mr. Speaker, I have endeavored to show that this bank bill, introduced by the gentleman from Richmond, is defective in detail and wrong in principle. Even if there was sufficient metallic currency upon which to base these bank notes, while in reality, there is only $500,000,000 of strictly legal tender primary or redemption money.

I have shown that the democratic party became responsible for this state of things when it struck down one-half of the metallic currency.

The people are demanding that more money be put in circulation—when I say money I mean legal tender and not bank bills, which are nothing more than an evidence of the indebtedness of a corporation.

No one denies that the national banks have for the last thirty years controlled the circulating medium. They have contracted and expanded the volume at will, and in so doing have controlled the commerce and industries of this country, and we all know how disastrous the results have been.

Through this bill it is proposed to delegate this same power to the state banks with still greater disaster staring the people in the face, for the national bank notes to a certain extent are legal tender and circulate throughout the entire union, while the state bank bill is liable to protest, and would cause disaster when not redeemed.

The hue and cry is that state banks of issue is democratic. I deny it—it is capitalistic.

Mr. Jefferson was not in favor of banks of issue, and I take the stand that anything that great statesman was against is undemocratic. He declared banks of issue to be more dangerous than standing armies, and in his letter to Mr. Eppes he wrote as follows:

"Bank paper must be suppressed, and the circulating medium must be restored to the nation to whom it belongs. It is the only fund on which they can rely for loans; it is the only resource which can never fail them, and it is an abundant one for every necessary purpose. Treasury bills, bottomed on taxes, bearing or not bearing interest, as may be found necessary, thrown into circulation, will take the place of so much gold or silver, which last, when crowded, will find an afflux into other countries, and thus keep up the quantum of medium at its salutary level."

Perhaps some will claim that Mr. Jefferson alluded only to that national octopus which General Jackson strangled, but to which Mr. Cleveland has lent encouragement. I refute this, as his assertion is broad and strong and takes in all kinds of banks of issue. In proof of this I quote from a letter written by Mr. Jefferson to John Adams January 24, 1814.

"I do not remember the conversation between us which you mention in yours of November 15th in your proposition to vest in congress the exclusive power of establishing banks. My opposition to it must have been grounded, not on taking the power from the states, but on leaving any vestige of it in existence, even in the hands of congress; because it would only have been a change of the organ of abuse. I have ever been the enemy of banks, not of those discounting for cash, but of those putting their own paper into circulation, and thus banishing our cash. My zeal against those institutions was so warm and open at the establishment of the Bank of the United States that I was derided as a maniac by the tribe of bank managers, who were seeking to filch from the public their swindling and barren gains."

None can deny that Mr. Calhoun was a Simon-pure democrat, and he said:

"I undertake to affirm, without fear of contradiction, that a paper issued by the government with the simple promise to receive it for all its dues, would be as uniform in its value as the metals themselves."

Mr. Speaker, we need a national currency safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only. A full legal tender for all debts, public and private, without the use of banking corporations.

With such a currency the money power would be unable to control it.

This government can float every dollar required for the needs of the people. Even during the dark days of the war such currency floated at par with gold; but when the bankers forced congress to put an exception clause in the greenback, it then depreciated, and the exception clause put the government in the position of forcing the people to take its notes, but repudiated its own indebtedness by refusing to receive them for taxes.

This the bankers forced the government to do, as they saw that the first issue of $60,000,000, which was full legal tender for all debts, public and private, floated at par with gold.

I am convinced that the labor of this country is not receiving fair returns for its productions, and I am aware that it has been charged to tariff legislation, which has been, and is, an onerous burden upon the people, especially the agricultural element. But, Mr. Speaker, I consider this cause as a mere pimple upon the body politic in comparison with the financial legislation of the past twenty-five or thirty years. Mr. Speaker, the masses have awakened to the cause of their oppressed condition and have resolved to bring forth a change through the maintenance of their rights and will require the government to issue money sufficient to carry on the commerce and industries, which shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private. When this is done we will have a happy and prosperous republic.

A Lively Scene.

During his speech, when Mr. Branch left the direct line of his argument and launched into a general review of the depression of the times and the causes thereof, there ensued by all odds the livliest scene of the present session.

"Who is responsible for this condition of affairs!" exclaimed Mr. Branch, waving his branches in the air. "The democratic party is responsible! Have its pledges been fulfilled, have its—"

Here the speaker's voice was drowned by the uproar which had been gradually increasing on the floor and was now so general that it was impossible for him to make himself heard.

Mr. Arnold, of Walton, made a point of order, that he was not confining himself to the subject under debate.

"The gentleman from Columbia will adhere to the subject, which is the substitute for house bill No. 206," said the speaker, hammering the top nearly off of his gavel.

"I would like to ask if we are not considering section 2, of that bill?" said Mr. Render, of Meriwether.

"We are," replied the speaker.

"Then confine yourself to section 2," he called across to Mr. Branch.

Mr. Branch looked pained. He turned over his manuscript and finally remarked that he was confining himself to the fundamental objections underlying all parts of the bill.

Just then somebody moved that he be permitted to deliver the speech as written, and with great laughter this was carried.

Styles Replies to Him.

At the conclusion of Mr. Branch's remarks, Styles, the colored member, arose and briefly addressed the house.

"I didn't know before that the democratic party was being arraigned," he said, and was temporarily checked by general laughter.

He continued by expressing himself in favor of the bill and pledging in his vote.

Several Amendments.

The reading then proceeded. No amendment was offered for the first or second sections. The amendments were adopted for section 3. The first restricted the issue of notes to 90 per cent of the face of the security; this by Mr. Hill, of Meriwether. Mr. Wilson, of Ware, also amended that any deficit due to depreciation of bonds be collectible by execution instead of suit.

Mr. Render moved to amend section 6 so as to make it read shall pay "interest" at the rate of 24 per cent, instead of "damages." This was lost.

Mr. Charter, of Lumpkin, moved to amend section 9 to make it conform with section 3, as amended by Mr. Hill. This was purely technical and adopted.

He also moved to amend section 11 by striking out the whole section. This was lost.

No amendments were offered to any of the other sections, but Mr. Martin, of Fulton, offered a new section that the act do not take effect until after congress passes a law repealing the 10 per cent tax on state banks. This motion was passed and after some further discussion, the bill was temporarily tabled.

The joint resolution of the senate was then read providing for a committee of five from that body and eight from the house to present a bill for the organization of state banks. This was concurred in and on motion, Mr. Calvin's bill and all other bills bearing on the subject were referred to that committee.

Third Reading.

The bill of Mr. Neel, of Floyd, to amend the law in regard to traveling fees of non-resident witnesses in state cases was read for the third time. The bill changes the old-time paying witnesses $2 for each thirty miles traveled to "the actual traveling expenses not exceeding 4 cents a mile." It also provides for the rendering of bills for these costs and the filing of proof for the same.

Mr. Hill, of Meriwether, questioned the adequacy of the fee when the witness was obliged to travel by private conveyance.

Mr. Neel thought the figure mentioned would cover all actual expense.

Mr. Hodges, of Bibb, moved that the bill be temporarily tabled. This was lost and a vote taken which failed to bring out a quorum. Another motion to table then prevailed.

The bill of Mr. Gray, of Catoosa, regulating the sale of domestic wines in Catoosa county was next read. The bill prohibits the sale of wine in less quantities than ten gallons unless made from grapes ground on the land of the seller. It also provided for the submitting of the measure to the people for ratification. The vote on this bill as in the preceding instances, failed to bring out a quorum. Another vote was taken but eighty-two was all that the clerk could squeeze out.

Mr. Gray then took the floor and talked against time for a while, the doorkeepers meantime hustling for absentees. A third vote was finally taken and the bill passed.

The bill to protect game in Dodge county offered by Mr. Ashburn was read. It prohibits the killing of game birds between March 1st and October 1st, and fixes penalties for violation and also for shipping or selling game during the interdicted period. This was amended, changing the time from October to November, and the bill in that form passed.

The next bill was that of Mr. O'Neill, of Fulton, to amend the insurance act so as to change the form of the semi-annual report of insurance companies in July of each year.

Mr. Martin, of Fulton, in the absence of Mr. O'Neill, who was ill, explained the bill. Under the law insurance companies are obliged to make detailed statements of their condition on the first days of January and July. The January report, which covers the year, is necessarily a repetition of the other and the purpose of the bill was to alleviate this useless expense by doing away with the July report. On vote the bill was passed.

The bill by Mr. Hogan, of Lincoln, to so amend the school law as to abolish monthly teachers' institutes was read. This bill provides that the annual institue remain as heretofore, but the others be dispensed with.

Mr. Wheeler, of Walker, was opposed to the bill for the reason that he wanted to do away with teachers' institutes in toto. Several speeches were made pro and con and a motion to table the bill was made and failed to bring out a quorum. This was then withdrawn and a motion substituted to recommit, which was passed.

A bill to establish a county court in Effingham county, introduced by Mr. Keifer, was then given its third reading. A substitute making some technical changes was adopted and the bill passed.

The next bill read was that of Mr. Allen, of Upson, prescribing the dignity of liens of judgments in suits by the state to enforce the rules of the railroad commission and making them superior to every other lien except those for taxes. On vote the bill was passed.

Bill No. 627 by Mr. Harrison, of Quitman, was then put on final reading. This bill is to provide for the return of sums paid as penalties by the peniteniary lessees for the escape of convicts in cases where the fugitives have been afterwards recaptured without expense to the state. After several efforts to obtain a quorum Mr. Harrison took the floor and explained his bill. He desired to give the lessees, he said, some inducement to capture criminals. As the law now stood the lessees, after paying the penalty for escapes, would have no reason for making any special effort to recapture the criminals.

Mr. Harrison was asked whether the bill applied to past penalties and replied in the affirmative. There had been $8,650 paid in, he said.

A vote was then taken resulting in ninety-two rising.

At this juncture the point was raised by Mr. Fleming and others that an appropriation was involved, and this view being finally accepted, the house went into session as a committee of the whole, Mr. West, of Lowndes, taking the chair. An amendment striking out that part referring to past payments was offered by Mr. Bennett, of Wayne. More discussion followed and the bill was finally tabled to be remodeled.

New Bills.

The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. Hall of Warren—To establish a public school system for the town of Warrenton.

By Mr. Hammond of Baldwin—To refund a part payment of liquor license to A. Puphurst, of Milledgeville.

By Mr. Walton of Stewart—To incorporate the town of Blueville.

By Styles of Liberty—Requiring solicitor generals to prosecute all cases against railroad companies for failure to provide equal accommodation for all passengers.

Also to make it the duty of judges to give to grand juries the laws requiring railroads to furnish equal accommodation to white and colored persons.

By Mr. Doolan of Chatham—Providing registration in Chatham county.

By Mr. Wilcox of Coffee—To amend the school laws relative to teachers' institutes.

Allen's Indemnity Bill.

Mr. Allen, of Upson, introduced an interesting bill among the new business of the morning, providing for the payment of a cash indemnity to resident confederate veterans who are maimed or disabled as the result of wounds. The bill fixed the following scale of indemnities:

For total loss of sight	$150
Both hands or both arms	150
Both feet or legs	150
One arm and one leg	150
One foot or leg	100
One hand or arm	100
Leg or arm rendered useless	50
Wounds preventing manual labor	50
Total disability from wounds	100
Hand or foot rendered useless	25

The bill specifies that no person possessing $5,600 or owns in property, or receiving a salary of $600 or more per annum shall become a beneficiary.

Committee Reports.

The following committee reports were submitted to the house:

The general judiciary committee reported favorably on the following bills:

To amend sections 1675 and 1285 of the code.

To regulate the filing of written pleas.

An adverse report was made upon the bill regulating the service of liens and the bill specifying when a husband shall act as agent of his wife.

The committee on the Academy of the Blind reported that they had visited that institution at Macon on Friday, November 9th, and found it in a very flourishing condition. Its appointments were very thorough and the committee was impressed by the progress made by the pupils. A number of repairs, however, were necessary on the main building and it was recommended that these be made and also that fire escapes be provided.

The committee on banks recommended the passage of the senate bill amending section 943(a) of the code.

The committee on county and county matters recommended the passage of the following bills:

To amend the law in reference to granting liquor license in Effingham county and raising the same to $5,000.

To make clerks of superior courts ex-officio clerks of county courts.

To protect game in Catoosa county.

An adverse report was made on the bill to amend the general school law in reference to teachers' institutes and the bill to exempt Wilcox county from the operation of certain sections of the code.

It was recommended that the author of the bill to provide for the registration of voters in Baker county be allowed to withdraw the same.

Measures Approved.

The governor reported to the house by message that he had approved the act to provide an outfit for the Georgia Medical institute, the act authorizing writs of errors in bail trover cases and the act incorporating the Trust Company of Georgia, formerly the Commercial Travelers' bank.

He also approved the joint resolution accepting the portrait of the late State Treasurer Speer.

IN THE SENATE.

Several House Bills Passed—Other Work of the Session.

A joint resolution introduced by Mr. Corput, providing for a joint committee to consider the question of state banks, passed the senate. The resolution provides that the committee shall consist of five members of the senate and eight members from the house "to meet and prepare and present a proper bill for the organization of a system of state banks for Georgia."

New Bills Introduced.

News bills introduced were:

Mr. Reese—To amend the general road law of the state so as to give grand juries the right to regulate the rates of taxation for working roads, and the wages and salaries of all employed in this work.

Mr. Whittaker—To amend the act to incorporate the Brunswick, LaGrange and Northwestern railroad.

Mr. Corput—To amend the registration laws of Floyd.

Mr. Smith of the thirty-fourth—To amend section 4551 relating to proceedings in certain cases on open accounts in justice courts.

House Bills Passed.

Mr. Arnold of Walton—To authorize Social Circle to issue bonds for school purposes.

Mr. Sears of Webster—To amend the act creating commissioners for Webster county.

Mr. Cumming of Richmond—Incorporating the town of Nelaville.

Mr. Walker of Pierce—To increase the liquor license for Pierce county to $20,000.

Mr. Howard of Baldwin—Requiring certain reports of the officers of the insane asylum.

Mr. Webster of Taylor—To change the time of holding superior court in Taylor county.

Mr. McDonald of Gwinnett—To amend the act authorizing the building of courthouses in the several militia districts.

Mr. Kendrick of Terrell—To permit applicants for licenses as pharmacists to receive permanent licenses by paying $15 for the license after passing the necessary examination.

Mr. Martin of Fulton—To permit convicts of Eeast Point to be sent to the Fulton county chaingang.

One Was Defeated.

One bill was killed. It was by Mr. Overstreet, of Screven, and provided that the owner of land could at any time burn the timber, undergrowth or stubble off his land. The present law contains certain restrictions around this act and Mr. Humphries thought the present law sufficiently good. After the presentation of the matter, the senate thought so too, and a motion to disagree to the favorable report of the committee prevailed. The bill was, therefore, killed.

The Library Accepted.

Mr. Calvin's resolution accepting the Battey library was concurred in.

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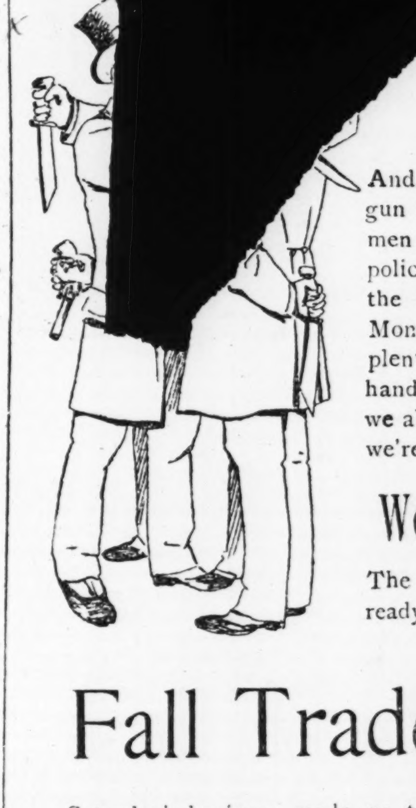

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We intended the $3½ ones to be $5.00
We intended the $5.00 ones to be $6½ to $8.00.
We intended the $6½ ones to be $8½ to $10.00.

But we'll leave this thousand Suits go at $3½, $5 and $6½.

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Hocking Valley	21¾	do. pref	119
Ills. Central	91½	Southern Pacific	18¼
St. Paul & Duluth	26	Sugar Refinery	94¼
Kansas & Texas pref.	22¼	T. C. I.	15¼
Lake Erie & West	17	Texas Pac.	7½
do. pref	69	Tol. & O. Cent. pref.	70
Lake Shore	127⅛	Union Pac.	17
Lead Trust	26	U. S. Express	50
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Memphis & Char	10	Western Union	87¼
Mich. Central	100	Wheeling & L. Erie	15
Missouri Pac	24	do. pref	50
Mobile & Ohio	14½	Minn. & St. L.	11½
Nash., Chat. & St. L.	70	Denver & Rio G	9½
National Cordage	22½	Ed. Gen. Electric	42¼
Bonds—			
U. S. 4s, registered	112¼	N. C. 4s	98
do. coupon	112¼	Tennessee old 6s	60
do. 2s	94	Virginia 6s	52¼
Louisiana stamped	95½	do. pref	6½
Tenn. new set'm't 6s.	105	Alabama, Class A	98
Tenn. new set'm't 5s.	105	do. Class B	98
do. 3s	68	do. Class C	95
N. C. 6s	115	*Ex-dividend. †Asked.	

Purnell, Hagaman & Co.'s Stock Letter.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The market closed at a decline from the highest point on the taking of profits. Boston was a heavy seller of Burlington and Quincy on the announcement of the regular dividend. The payment of the dividend was so thoroughly discounted that buyers for a considerable advance were disappointed, as the shorts, who had early information, had covered a big line before the official announcement was made. The general strength was taken advantage of by the various pools to market stocks. Some long stock came out in New England on the announcement of the favorable contract with the Ohio and Western, but not before the shorts had been forced to cover quite extensively.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
Delaware & Lack	......	......	......	167	168½
Northwestern	103	103½	102¾	102¾	103
Tenn. Coal & Iron	......	......	......	15	15
Richmond Terminal	......	......	......	3¼	3½
New York & N. E.	27⅝	28¼	27	27	27¾
Lake Shore	128	128	127½	127¼	127¼
Western Union	87	88¼	87¼	87¼	87⅛
Missouri Pacific	24¼	24½	24	24	24
Union Pacific	17	17½	17	17	17⅛
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co	28⅛	29	28¼	29	28¾
Atchison	18	19½	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛
Reading	22¼	23	22	22	21⅞
Louisville and Nash	47½	48	46½	46½	47⅞
North. Pacific pref	21¼	21¾	20	20	21⅞
St. Paul	63⅛	63⅞	62¾	62¾	63⅛
Rock Island	66⅜	67⅛	65⅞	65⅞	66⅜
Chicago Gas	60⅛	62	60⅛	60¼	60⅛
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	81	81¼	80¼	81¼	80⅛
Ame'n Sugar Refinery	94½	96½	94⅛	94¼	94⅜
Erie	13⅛	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞
Am'n Cotton Oil	30	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	30
General Electric	41½	42¼	41½	42¼	41¾

Sales 225,000 shares.

Notes.

Spot cotton sold in Atlanta this day last year at 8 13-16 cents and in New York at 3-8 cents.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1-4 per cent, payable December 15th.

It is stated that collections in the wheat of Georgia are not as good as in other ions; that present quotations for wheat only about 5 cents for cotton.

Louisville and Nashville railroad, it is stated, pays $6,000,000 for the Chesa-hio and Southwestern railroad, and s the interest on $6,000,000 of first bonds.

B. Thurber filed a general assign-rday in the county clerk's office, for the benefit of Boudinot Keith ferences. Mr. Thurber attributes general business stagnation.

Iron b f Middlesborough, doors morning. This is own, where but a few years million of English capital sets and liabilities un-

authorities do not with satisfaction, continued accumula-

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ation Statement.

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....	515,034.18

k Quotations.

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BONDS.

nta 6s, L. D.	108	
nta 6s, S. D.	109	
nta 5s, L. D.	100	
nta 4½s	94	
usta 7s, L. D.	107	
on 6s	102	
mbus 5s	100	
egraded	104	
erworks 6s	100	
e 5s	90	
DS		
Pacific, 1st.		93
Pacific, 2 l.		37
& L., 1s:7s.		
'ta & N. G.		31
& M., 1st.	53	60
KS.		
& Sav.		100
W. P.	65	70
deben.		90

ARKETS.

Market.

ddling 7 7-16c.

f the receipts, ship-

PM'TS	STOCK.	
1892	1893	1892
2600	11230	10258
2300	12312	8819
1150	13033	8814
......	......	......
......	......	......
5950	......	......

otton Letter.
rtin, Manager.
—The market has
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	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
Nov	.04-06	8.05-06
Dece	.10-11	8.11-12
January	.12-13	8.12-13
February	.19-20	8.19-20
March	.27-28	8.27
April	.34-35	8.34-35
May	.41-42	8.41-42
June	.47-48	8.47-49

Closed steady;

The following is olidated net receipts, exports an

	RECE				STOCK.	
	1893	189			1893	1892
Saturday	39507	33063			38900	1026314
Monday	57297	48154			8756	1035644
Tuesday	55963	50455			5299	1020070
Wednesday	......	......			......	......
Thursday	......	......			......	......
Friday	......	......			......	......
Total	96901	131672	49692	162858		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	7.79	July	......
February	7.89	August	......
March	7.98	September	......
April	8.06	October	......
May	8.13	November	7.48
June	8.20	December	7.64

Closed steady. Sales 64,600 bales.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Liverpool quotations show a net gain on yesterday's closing prices of about 1.84. Spot sales were 8,000 bales, spinners' takings being restricted as a result of the coal strike, but today's cables attribute the advance to the probability of government intervention with a view of settling the difficulty between the miners and the masters. A rumor comes from Liverpool that Mr. Neill will shortly increase his estimate to 8,225,000, but this is denied from New Orleans. This rumor, however, was without much effect on the market either way. In another column we reprint from The Liverpool Post a review of Mr. Neill's various crop estimates of last year. From it it will be seen that Mr. Neill varied his figures within a range of about 1,400,000 bales during last season. It remains to be seen how wide a variation he will make this year in order to reach a correct crop estimate coincidently with the complete marketing of the crop. The New York market opened about 2 points lower than yesterday's figures. During the first hour it improved sharply on the execution of buying orders from New Orleans. March contracts running up as high as 8.30. From this a reaction set in and by 1 o'clock prices were about back to the opening figures. New Orleans receipts for tomorrow are estimated at 10,000 to 12,000, against 5,155 last year; Memphis receipts are 5,648 bales, against 3,188 last year, while the Houston movement is exceptionally heavy and will probably reach 20,000 bales, against 9,000 last year. Southern telegrams report cold and rainy weather in various sections of Texas and the Mississippi valley and predict lighter receipts next week. These will be needed in order to sustain prices, as the interior movement this week promises to be exceptionally heavy. Numerous reports continue to be received to the effect that the cotton crop is all picked out and that it has been marketed more rapidly than ever before. It is the hope that such advices as these are veracious that has prevented a greater decline in the market today, but if this hope is not soon justified by the movement, it is to be feared that the fatigue of those who are at present speculative owners of cotton may be expressed in lower markets. The market during the afternoon was quite steady, in fact, at times almost firm. The closing prices were steady and identical with those of last evening. The existence of a large short interest is becoming apparent and unless further bearish features are developed shortly it seems not improbable that the strength of the article will assert itself. The southern markets are generally very steady and offerings from that quarter are exceedingly light.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

NEW YORK, November 14.—This has been a very dull day in cotton. In the face of a sluggish Liverpool market and receipts heavy enough to satisfy the most exacting bear, our market, in spite of some signs of weakness, has, on the whole, held its own stubbornly and closes with a somewhat better feeling than yesterday. While the bears constantly talk of January going to 7.75, they are evidently timid about selling short. The sales now are mainly by holders of long cotton, who are either tired and disgusted with waiting for an advance, or whose margin has been exhausted by the decline. There is little room for doubt that any shrinkage in receipts would cause a sharp advance, but will the shrinkage come, and if so, when? That is the question.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

LIVERPOOL, November 14—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot business moderate and freely met with prices easier; middling uplands 4½; sales 8,000 bales; American 7,300; speculation and export 500; receipts 39,000; American 31,800; uplands low middling clause November and December delivery —; December and January delivery 4 24-64, 4 23-64; January and February delivery 4 24-64, 4 25-64, 4 24-64, 4 23-64; February and March delivery 4 26-64; March and April delivery 4 27-64, 4 26-64, 4 25-64; April and May delivery 4 28-64, 4 29-64, 4 23-64; May and June delivery 4 30-64, 4 29-64; June and July delivery —; futures opened higher, but afterwards declined and became easier with demand moderate.

LIVERPOOL, November 14—1:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause November delivery 4 24-64, value; November and December delivery 4 23-64, 4 24-64; December and January delivery 4 23-64, 4 24-64; January and February delivery 4 24-64, sellers; February and March delivery 4 25-64, buyers; March and April delivery 4 26-64, 4 27-64; April and May delivery 4 28-64, buyers; May and June delivery 4 30-64, sellers; June and July delivery 4 31-64, 4 32-64; futures closed barely steady.

NEW YORK, November 14—Cotton quiet; sales 406 bales; middling uplands 8 3-16; Orleans 8 7-16; net receipts 1,083; gross 15,777; stock 150,651.

GALVESTON, November 14—Cotton steady; middling 7 11-16; net receipts 6,619 bales; gross 6,619; sales 487; stock 159,745.

NORFOLK, November 14—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; net receipts 7,232 bales; gross 7,232; sales 1,270; stock 94,192; exports coastwise 993.

BALTIMORE, November 14—Cotton dull; middling 8⅛; net receipts none bales; gross 1,050; sales none; stock 14,460; exports coastwise 1000.

BOSTON, November 14—Cotton quiet; middling 8 3-16; net receipts 1,997 bales; gross 5,084; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, November 14—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅛; net receipts 2,404 bales; gross 2,404; sales none; stock 29,320; exports to Great Britain 7,889.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14—Cotton quiet; middling 8 9-10; net receipts 380 bales; gross 360; stock 8,826.

SAVANNAH, November 14—Cotton easy; middling 7¼; net receipts 10,848 bales; gross 10,848; sales 1,200; stock 135,340; exports coastwise 2,110.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 7 9-16; net receipts 13,460 bales; gross 19,956; sales 4,450; stock 266,393; exports to continent 4,511; coastwise 1,575.

MOBILE, November 14—Cotton quiet; middling 7 7-16; net receipts 1,259 bales; gross 1,259; sales 800; stock 30,805; exports coastwise 908.

MEMPHIS, November 14—Cotton steady; middling 7¾; net receipts 5,648 bales; sales 3,500; shipments 4,657; stock 75,054.

AUGUSTA, November 14—Cotton steady; middling 7 9-16; net receipts 1,451 bales; shipments 2,402; sales 1,556; stock 32,809.

CHARLESTON, November 14—Cotton steady; middling 7⅛; net receipts 3,451 bales; gross 3,451; sales none; stock 81,260; exports to Great Britain 8,947; coastwise 797.

HOUSTON, November 14—Cotton dull; middling 7⅝; net receipts 19,996 bales; shipments 13,474; sales 1,003; stock 38,033.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 14.—Wheat lost 1c today on heavy increase in the northwest country elevator stocks, heavy western receipts, heavy increase in the United States stocks, small export clearances and free selling. Corn was weak, but less radically so than wheat, and the loss in it at the close was from 1-2 to 5-8c. Oats were 1-2c lower and provisions 30c off for pork, 15c for lard and 17 1-2c lower for ribs.

Wheat opened near yesterday's closing figure, but immediately began to decline. Northwestern receipts continued heavy. The stocks in elevators in Minneapolis, Duluth and in the interior back of those places were reported to show an aggregate increase last week of 3,282,000 bushels, and this completely offset the reports of smaller farmers' deliveries. Operators who had bought on the better feeling of yesterday began to unload and the price continued to go down. The report that Bradstreet will increase the United States stock tomorrow by over 4,000,000 bushels was another depressing factor. Some buying by shorts caused temporary reaction, but it was a bearish influence, small export clearances and discouraging cables the general tendency of the market was downward. December opened where it closed yesterday, at 61 7-8@62c, sold off 1c, gained 1-4c, reacted 5-8c, sold up 1-4c, lost 1-2c, went down 3-8c and rallied 3-8c to close at 61c.

Corn opened weak at May 1-8c below yesterday's close on heavy receipts. After a considerable drop from the opening price there was a reaction on light estimated receipts for tomorrow. The recovery was maintained for a time, but the price finally yielded to the extreme weakness of wheat and closed 5-8c below yesterday's close. Corn opened at 41c, sold off and lost 1 1-4c, reacted 1-8c, lost 1-4c, reacted 3-8c, lost it and closed at 40 7-8@41c, or 1-2@5-8 below yesterday's close.

Oats opened fairly active at yesterday's closing figure, 31 5-8c, but large offerings of long stuff and corn's weakness affected it, and after losing 5-8c it rallied 1-8c to close at 31 1-8c, or 1-2c below yesterday's close.

Provisions opened fairly active and experienced an early slight advance, due to smaller hog receipts than expected, but free offerings and corn's weakness sent it down.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
WHEAT—				
November	62	62	60⅞	61
May	69⅛	69⅛	67¾	68
CORN—				
November	37¼	37¼	36¾	36¾
December	37¼	37¼	36½	36⅝
May	41⅞	41⅞	40¾	40⅞
OATS—				
November	27¾	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜
December	28¼	28½	28	28⅛
May	31½	31⅛	31	31½
PORK—				
January	14 15	14 15	13 70	13 80
LARD—				
November	9 05	9 05	8 80	8 80
January	8 30	8 30	8 10	8 12½
SIDES—				
January	7 30	7 30	7 10	7 15

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

CHICAGO, November 14.—The bullish news that put our market higher yesterday was today supplanted by a strong bearish item that caused a general depression and again gave the market that characteristic weakness by which it has been distinguished for so long a time. India and Baltic shipments were large, amounting to 4,704,000 bushels. However, these are about one million under last week. The export trade at the seaboard is certainly decreasing. Foreigners claim Russian wheat is relatively cheaper than that in Chicago or the northwest and are disposed to buy only from hand-to-mouth, and unless our exports increase under the present condition of things we cannot offer much encouragement to holders. The total increase for the week, figuring the visible supply and stocks in private, public and country elevators in the northwest, amounts to about 4,111,000 bushels. These items were too heavy for the trade and too large for holders to sustain prices, causing a decline to 67 3-4 for May. December and January came nearer today, the spread being 7 cents.

Corn was about 7-8 cent lower than yesterday. Corn was weak, following wheat. The weather is perfect for moving from first hands and local receipts are slightly larger, although there was a decrease in Chicago stocks of 575,000 bushels. Around 40 cents per bushel we think May corn will find many steady buyers, as this is the limit set by a great many of our local speculators, who think that price is not high. Hog products suffered a decline on liberal selling of January product by a large local packer. On the decline, however, offerings were readily taken.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 1, 1893.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, November 14—Flour—First patent $4.75; second patent $4.50; extra fancy $3.50; fancy $3.40; family $3.10@3.25. Corn—No. 1 white 60c; No. 2 white 58c; mixed 58c. Oats—Texas rust proof 50; white 45c; mixed 42c. Seed rye—Georgia 75@80. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.00; choice timothy small bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 85c. Meal—Plain 60c; bolted 57c. Wheat bran—large sacks, 90c; small sacks 90. Cotton seed meal—$1.20 ₩ cwt. Steam feed—$1.10 ₩ cwt. Stock peas 60@65c ₩ bu; white 60@65c; lady 65 @75. Boston beans $2.65@2.75 ₩ bu; Tennessee $1.75@2.00. Grits—Pearl $3.30.

NEW YORK, November 14—Flour weak. Wheat, spot weak and ⅝c lower; No. 2 red winter 65⅛@65⅜ in store and elevator; afloat 66@66⅛; options closed weak at ⅝@1c net decline; No. 2 November 65⅛; December 66⅛; March 70⅝; May 73. Corn, spot active and ½@⅝c lower; No. 2 in elevator 45¼@45⅜; afloat 46⅛@46¼; options closed weak with wheat at ⅛@⅜c net decline; November 44⅞; December 45½; May 47⅜. Oats, spot ¼@½c lower; options closed weak at ⅛@¼c decline; November 34; December 34⅛; May 36; spot No. 2 white 35⅛@35⅜; mixed western 34@35; do. white 3 @42.

ST. LOUIS, November 14—Flour weak; patents $3.00@3.15; fancy $2.50@2.60; family $2.00@2.10. Wheat weak, declining steadily from the start, closing ⅞@¼c under yesterday; No. 2 red cash 56⅛; November 56½; December 57½@57⅝; May 65⅜@65½. Corn followed wheat and closed ⅛@⅜c below yesterday; No. 2 mixed cash and November 32¾; December 32⅝; May 36⅞. Oats lower; No. 2 cash, November and December 27½; May 36⅛.

BALTIMORE, November 14—Flour dull; unchanged; Howard street and western superfine $2.00@2.25; extra $2.35@2.90; family $3.10@3.40. Wheat quiet and easy; No. 2 red spot and November 64¼; milling wheat by sample 65@66. Corn lower; white new 43@45; yellow new 38@43.

CHICAGO, November 14—Flour weak; winter patents $3.25@3.50; winter straights $2.75@3.10; spring patents $3.25. No. 2 spring wheat 60; No. 3 spring 55@62; No. 2 red 60. No. 2 corn 36⅜. No. 2 oats 27⅛@28.

CINCINNATI, November 14—Flour in light demand; family $2.20@2.30; fancy $2.75@2.90. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 60. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 40. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 31.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, November 14—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle's 25.10c ₩ 100 lb cases Lion 25.10c; Levering's 25.10c; Green—Extra choice 22c; choice good 21c; air 20c; common 18@19c. Sugar—Granulated 5⅛c; powdered 6⅛c; cut loaf 6⅜; white extra C 4¼; New Orleans yellow clarified 4¾@5; yellow extra C 4@4⅛. Syrup—New Orleans choice 45c; prime 35@40c; common 25@33. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25c. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@65c. Nutmeg 65@85c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 12c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Head 6c; good 5⅛c; common 4½c; imported Japan 5@5½c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; icecream $1.10; Virginia 75c. Cheese—Flats 13@14c. White fish—½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Mackerel—½ bbls. $6.00@6.50. Soap—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs, $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.25@250. Candles—Paraffin 11½c; star 11c. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross, $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 4½c; do. 1 lb package 5⅜c. cases, 1 lb 5⅜c; do 1 and ½ lbs 6c; do. ½ lbs 6⅛c. Crackers—XXX soda 5½c; XXX butter 6⅛c; XXX pearl oysters 6⅛c; shell and excelsior 7; lemon cream 9; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 7c; French mixed 12@12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $5.25@5.50; F. W. oysters $1.60; L. W. $1.35; corn $2.50@3.50; tomatoes $2.10. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 4⅛c; nickel package $3.00; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints, $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs, $3.25; ½ kegs $1.90; ¼ kegs $1.10. Shot—$1.6 ₩ sack.

NEW YORK, November 14—Coffee, options closed steady 5@10 points down; No. 7 Rio November —; December 16.65@16.70; January 16.35; spot Rio weak and lower; No. 7 18⅛. Sugar, raw rather easier; fair refining 2 13-16; centrifugal 96-test 3¼; refined quiet; mould A 5@5 3-16; standard A 4 11-16@4¾; off A 4 9-16@5 11-16; confectioners' A 4 11-16@5⅛; cut loaf and crushed 5⅛@5 7-16; powdered 5 1-16@5¼; granulated 4 13-16@5; cubes 5 1-16@5¼. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans steady; open kettle new good to choice 36@41.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, November 14—Provisions lower. Pork, standard mess $17.00. Lard, prime steam 9.90. Dry salt meats, loose shoulders 6.75; long clear 8.50; clear ribs 8.50; short clear 8.76. Bacon, boxed shoulders 7.50; long clear 9.62½; clear ribs 9.52½; short clear 9.75@9.87½.

ATLANTA, November 14—Clear rib sides, boxed 9¾c; ice-cured bellies 13½c. Sugar-cured hams 12@14c, according to brand and average; California 9¾. Breakfast bacon 15@17c. Lard—Leaf 11¼; compound 8⅛c.

NEW YORK, November 14—Pork dull; mess new $17.00@18.50. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard weak; western steam 9.45; city steam 9.50; options, November 9.50; January 8.60.

CHICAGO, November 14—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $15.00@15.25. Lard 9.00@9.05. Short ribs, loose 8.75@8.37½. Dry salt shoulders boxed 7.00@7.25; short clear sides boxed 8.75@9.00.

CINCINNATI, November 14—Pork neglected at $16.50. Lard dull and lower at 8.75. Bulk meats steady; short ribs 8.60. Bacon easy; short clear 10.25.

Naval Stores.

SAVANNAH, November 14—Spirits turpentine opened quiet at 27½ for regulars; the receipts were sold at 27¼. Rosin continues in active demand with sales of about; A, B, C and D $1.02½; E $1.07½; F $1.12½@1.15; G $1.17½@1.20; H $1.40; I $1.50; K $2.15; M $2.60; N $3.50; window glass $3.85@3.90; waterwhite $4.000.

WILMINGTON, November 14—Rosin quiet; strained 97½; good strained $1.02½; turpentine quiet at 27; tar steady at $1.10; crude turpentine steady; hard $1.05; soft and virgin $1.60.

NEW YORK, November 14—Rosin steady; strained common to good $1.25@1.30; turpentine steady at 30½@31.

CHARLESTON, November 14—Turpentine firm at 27; rosin firm: good strained 95.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, November 14—Eggs 18@19. Butter—Western creamery 30@35c; fancy Tennessee 20@22½c; choice 18@20c; other grades 12½@15c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10@11c ₩ lb; hens 28@30; spring chickens, large 20@22½c; medium 12½@15c; small 10@12½; ducks 20@22½. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 15@18c; ducks 15c; chickens 10@15. Irish potatoes—$2.50@2.75 ₩ bbl; fancy ₩ bu. 90c@$1.00. Sweet potatoes, 40@45c ₩ bu. Honey—Strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12½c. Onions 75c@$1.10 ₩ bu; $2.25@2.50; Spanish onions, 1 bu. crates, $1.10@1.00; Cabbage 1½@2c. Grapes—Malaga 50 to 55 lb kegs $5.00; 60 to 65 lb kegs $5.60.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, November 14—Apples—Fancy northern 4.50@5.50 ₩ barrel; Georgia, Virginia and Tennessee 2.00@3.75. Lemons—Messina $3.00@3.50; Florida $1.50@2.50. Oranges—Florida $1.75@2.25 ₩ box. Grape Fruit $1.75@2.00 ₩ crate. Cocoanuts 4@4½c. Pineapples $1.10@1.50 ₩ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.00@2.00. Figs 13@18c. Raisins—New California $2.25; ½ boxes $1.50; ¼ boxes 75c. Currants 6@7c. Leghorn citron 20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 16. pecans 12@14c. Brazil 11@12½c. Filberts 11½c. Walnuts 12½@15c. Peanuts—Virginia, electric light 6@6½c; fancy handpicked 5@5½; North Carolina 5½@6½; Georgia 4@4½c.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, November 14—Bagging—1¾ lb 5½; 2 lb 6; 2¼ lb 6½. Ties—50 lb $1.00; 45 lb $1.95.

FINANCIAL.

DARWIN G. JONES.
No. 1 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of southern investments.

WANTED.
LARGE LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES purchased for cash, or loans made thereon. Endowments, tontine and distribution policies specialties. ANDERSON & JOHNSTON, 31-33 Kentucky National bank building, Louisville, Ky.

John W. Dickey,
Stock and Bond Broker,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited.

W. H. PATTERSON,
Dealer in Investment Securities
50 Marietta Street.
OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,
Dealer in Bonds and Stocks. Loans Negotiated.
13 East Alabama Street.
july 16-1y fin col

Georgia, Fulton County—To the Superior Court of Said County: The petition of Justus Jungk, of the city of St. Louis and state of Missouri; Frank Messer, of the county of Cherokee and state of Georgia, and N. L. Hutchins, Jr., of the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, and such other persons as they may desire to associate with them, shows, that they have entered into an association and desire to be incorporated under the name and style of THE CHEROKEE MINING AND MILLING COMPANY.

The objects of the said corporation are to carry on the business of mining, milling, smelting and roasting ores for gold, silver, copper, iron and other metals and minerals in the state of Georgia, or at any other place or places where said corporation may own property or desire to carry on its business.

~~To purchase and~~ lease mining, milling and mineral lands of every kind and open, develop and operate them as they may deem best for said corporation.

To buy, own and sell real estate of every kind and description and to erect mills and furnaces necessary for working said mines.

To dig and cut canals, ditches, tunnels, flumes and aqueducts and to erect dams necessary to control the water for the purposes of said business.

To build, own and operate roads, tramways and railways necessary for the business of said corporation.

To receive property, either real or personal, in payment for subscriptions to the capital stock of said corporation.

To borrow money and issue bonds, notes and debentures for the same and secure the same by mortgages upon the property of said corporation.

They ask the power to carry on any and all of the above branches of business, and to do all the above mentioned acts under the above corporate name, and to exercise all corporate powers necessary to the purpose of their organization, consistent with the laws of Georgia.

The amount of capital stock of said corporation to be fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), to be fully paid in before commencing business, and they ask the privilege of increasing said capital stock to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000), upon a vote of the majority of the stock of the said corporation.

The principal office and place of business of said association to be at Atlanta, within the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, with the right to establish branch offices and agencies in such other places as they may deem best for the interest of the corporation.

The stockholders to be in no way liable for the debts of the corporation, or for any wrongs committed by it, except to the extent of their unpaid subscriptions.

Wherefore your petitioners pray the passing of an order by the honorable court granting this, their application, and that they and their successors be incorporated for and during a term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of said twenty years, for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

DUNLAP & HUTCHINS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

Filed in office, 31st day of October, 1893.

G. H. TANNER, C. S. C.

I certify that the above and foregoing is a true extract from the files and record of Fulton superior court.

Witness my hand and official signature, 31st day of October, 1893.

nov 1-5t wed. G. H. TANNER, C. S. C.

The R. M. Rose Co., No 12 Marietta street, holds more old Georgia Corn Whisky from one to five years old, in warehouse and stock, than all the other wholesale whisky houses in Atlanta.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

CHAPMAN—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Berry Chapman, E. M. Chapman, Mrs. S. G. Hightower, Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Cowen are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Berry Chapman today at 9 a. m., from 457 Whitehall street. Interment at Westview.

RAWSON—The friends and acquaintances of the late Mr. E. E. Rawson and of Mrs. E. E. Rawson and family, are invited to attend the funeral services of Mrs E. E. Rawson at Trinity church this day at 11 o'clock. The following gentlemen are requested to act as pallbearers: G. T. Dodd, W. P. Pattillo, R. T. Dorsey, A. D. Adair, J. G. Oglesby, W. L. Peel, R. J. Lowry, E. W. Martin, H. C. Van Epps, E. R. DuBose.

MEETING NOTICE.

Atlanta, Ga., November 4, 1893.—Persons having boxes in the Atlanta National Bank will please call and have them transferred to the new safety deposit vault.

C. E. CURRIER, Cashier.

nov11-d1w

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.
(GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
$From Washingt'n 7 30 am	$To Charleston.... 6 30 am
$From Elberton... 8 30 am	$To Elberton....... 3 55 pm
$From Charleston. 6 45 pm	$To Washington.... 5 05 pm

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Hapeville 6 45 am	To Hapeville...... 5 40 am
$From Savannah 7 45 am	To Hapeville...... 6 50 am
From Hapeville 8 15 am	$To Savannah.... 8 00 am
From Hapeville 9 45 am	To Hapeville...... 8 30 am
From Macon 10 25 am	To Hapeville...... 12 15 pm
From Hapeville 2 00 pm	To Hapeville...... 2 45 pm
From Hapeville 4 25 pm	$To Macon.......... 4 00 pm
From Hapeville 6 45 pm	To Hapeville...... 4 45 pm
From Hapeville 7 20 pm	To Hapeville...... 6 10 pm
$From Savannah 8 05 pm	$To Savannah..... 6 55 pm
Following Trains Sunday only:	Following Trains Sunday only:
From Hapeville.. 10 40 am	To Hapeville...... 9 00 am
$From Hapeville.. 2 45 pm	To Hapeville...... 12 50 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
$From Nashville.. 7 00 am	To Nashville....... 8 00 am
From Marietta.. 8 40 am	$To Chattanooga.. 3 00 pm
$From Chatt'n'ga 12 15 pm	To Marietta....... 6 30 pm
$From Nashville 6 25 pm	$To Nashville...... 8 20 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
$From Montg'm'y 7 00 am	$To Selma........... 5 35 am
From Palmetto... 7 30 am	To Manchester..... 8 05 am
From Manchester 10 30 am	To Palmetto....... 11 55 am
$From Montg'm'y 11 40 am	To Manchester... 3 00 pm
From Palmetto... 2 10 pm	$To Montgomery 4 10 pm
$From Selma........ 4 45 pm	$To Montgomery 5 00 pm
From Manchester. 5 00 pm	To Palmetto........ 5 40 am
Following Train Sunday only:	Following Train Sunday only:
;From Palmetto. 10 15 am	;To Palmetto...... 1 05 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R.
(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
$From Wash'gton 5 20 am	$To Richmond...... 8 50 am
†From Cornelia..... 8 15 am	$To Washington... 12 00 m
From Washington 3 55 pm	To Cornelia.......... 4 35 pm
$From Richmond. 9 15 pm	$To Washington... 5 45 pm
From Cornelia, Sunday only...... 9 50 am	†To Cornelia, Sunday only...... 2 50 pm

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
$From Birmin'h'm 6 20 am	$To Birmingham.. 6 45 am
$From Tallapoosa 8 55 am	$To Greenville...... 4 10 pm
$From Greenville 11 40 am	$To Tallapoosa..... 5 00 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
$From Augusta.... 5 30 am	$To Augusta........ 7 50 am
From Covington... 7 45 am	To Decatur......... 8 55 am
From Decatur...... 9 55 am	To Clarkston....... 12 55 am
$From Union Pt... 10 25 am	To Clarkston....... 3 15 pm
From Clarkston.. 1 45 pm	$To Union Point... 4 00 pm
$From Augusta... 1 55 pm	To Covington...... 6 20 pm
From Clarkston.. 4 45 pm	$To Augusta....... 11 15 pm

EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
$From Jacks'ville. 6 35 am	$To Chicago......... 7 00 am
$From Macon....... 1 55 pm	$To Macon........... 8 00 am
$From Chicago.... 1 45 pm	$To Chicago......... 2 10 pm
$From Chicago.... 7 20 pm	$To Chattanooga.11 00 pm
$From Chattan'ga 12 30 am	$To Jacksonville. 7 40 pm

GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF.
(VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN)

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Columbus... 10 25 am	To Columbus....... 8 00 am
From Columbus... 8 05 pm	To Columbus....... 4 00 pm

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Ft. Valley.. 10 00 am	To Fort Valley.... 3 45 pm

$Daily except Sunday. ;Sunday only. †Saturday and Sunday. All other daily. Central time.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCT. 22, 1893.

"The Atlanta Special" Solid Vestibuled Train—No Extra Fare Charged.

NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBOUND.

No. 38. Daily.	No. 134 Daily.	Eastern Time, Except Atlanta.	No. 127. Daily.	No. 41. Daily
6 30 am	5 05 pm	Lv... Atlanta ...Ar U. Depot, City T'e.	7 30 am	6 45 pm
10 05 am	8 13 pm	Lv... Athens ..Ar	6 16 am	6 08 pm
11 13 am	9 11 pm	Ar... Elberton...Lv	5 22 am	4 08 pm
12 15 pm	10 00 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	4 27 am	3 09 pm
12 46 pm	10 25 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	4 02 am	2 41 pm
1 10 pm	11 12 pm	Ar... Clinton ...Lv	3 17 am	1 45 pm
†5 00 pm	12 23 am	Ar....Chester....Lv	2 07 am	9 42 am
8 05 pm	1 50 am	Ar....Monroe...Lv	12 50 am	5 45 am
......	6 15 am	Ar...Raleigh ...Lv	8 15 pm	......
......	7 39 am	Ar...Henders'n..Lv	6 53 pm	......
......	9 00 am	Ar...Weldon...Lv	5 35 pm	......
......	11 07 am	Ar Petersburg Lv	3 43 pm	......
......	11 45 am	Ar Richmond Lv	3 10 pm	......
......	3 40 pm	Ar Wash'gton Lv	10 57 am	......
......	5 24 pm	Ar Baltimore Lv	9 42 am	......
......	7 49 pm	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	7 20 am	......
......	10 35 pm	Ar New York Lv	12 15 am	......
......	5 00 am	Ar..Charlotte...Lv	10 00 pm	......
......	9 00 am	Ar Wilmingt'n Lv	5 00 pm	......
2 00 pm	......	Lv... Clinton Ar	......	1 12 pm
2 42 pm	......	Ar Newberry Lv	......	12 45 pm
2 57 pm	......	Ar Prosperity Lv	......	11 29 pm
4 10 pm	......	Ar Columbia Lv	......	9 15 am
5 45 pm	......	Ar... Sumter Lv	......	7 50 am
8 45 pm	......	Ar Charleston Lv	......	10 35 am
†7 53 pm	......	Ar Darlington Lv	......	†7 00 am
......	9 05 am	Lv Weldon Ar	5 21 pm	......
......	11 15 am	Ar Portsm'th Lv	3 11 pm	......
......	11 30 am	Ar Norfolk Lv	3 00 pm	......
......	†6 15 pm	Lv Norfolk (b) Ar	8 00 am	......
......	7 00 am	Ar Baltimore Lv	6 30 pm	......
......	10 47 am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	4 41 pm	......
......	1 20 pm	Ar New York Lv	†2 10 pm	......
......	5 55 pm	Lv P'tsm'th (n) Ar	9 10 am	......
......	5 10 am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	11 16 pm	......
......	8 00 am	Ar New York Lv	8 00 pm	......
......	6 00 pm	Lv Pm'th (w) Ar	8 00 am	......
......	6 30 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	7 00 pm	......

No. 3. Daily		Elberton Accommodation.		No. 45. Daily.
3 55 pm	......	Lv Atlanta Ar	......	8 30 am
6 20 pm	......	Ar Lawr'ne'v'e Lv	......	8 00 am
7 02 pm	......	Ar Jug Tavern Lv	......	7 26 am
7 46 pm	......	Ar Athens Lv	......	6 39 am
8 55 pm	......	Ar Elberton Lv	......	5 32 am

†Daily except Sunday.

(b) Via Bay Line. (n) Via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. R. (w) Via Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Co. Trains Nos. 134 and 127 solid vestibuled trains with Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and Washington, and Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Washington and New York; sleeping car Hamlet and Wilmington. Trains Nos. 38 and 41 run solid between Atlanta and Columbia, S. C., with through coach for Charleston, S. C. Tickets union depot or at company's ticket office, No. 6 Kimball House.

O. V. SMITH, Traffic Manager. JOHN C. WINDER, General Manager.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, S. P. A., 6 Kimball House.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Div. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO.
the most direct line and best route to Montgomery New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.
The following schedule in effect Oct. 26, 1893

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50. Daily	No. 52. Daily.		No. 54. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 10 pm	5 00 pm	......	5 35 am
Ar Newnan	5 45 pm	6 35 pm	......	6 50 am
Ar LaGrange	6 25 pm	7 45 pm	......	8 09 am
Ar W Point	6 52 pm	8 20 pm	......	8 19 am
Ar Opelika	7 33 pm	9 07 pm	......	9 02 am
Ar Columbus	9 55 pm	9 55 am	......	12 20 pm
Ar Motgomery	9 20 pm	11 10 pm	......	11 05 am
Ar Pensacola	5 30 am	5 00 pm		
Ar Mobile	3 05 am	12 45 pm		5 20 pm
Ar N Orleans	7 35 am	5 15 pm	Sun. only	10 25 pm
Ar Houstn Tex	10 50 pm	7 07 am		
Lv Atlanta	......	5 00 pm	5 00 pm	5 35 am
Ar Selma	......	11 00 am	10 10 am	9 30 pm
NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.		No. 55. Daily.
Lv New Orleans	11 00 am	7 50 pm	......	......
Lv Mobile	3 45 pm	12 00 am	......	......
Lv Pensacola	1 50 pm	10 30 pm	......	......
Ar Montgomery	8 45 pm	6 10 am	......	......
Lv Selma	4 10 pm			6 00 am
Lv Montgomery	12 01 am	6 20 am		10 00 am
Lv Columbus	......	5 05 am	......	......
Lv Opelika	2 35 am	8 12 am	......	12 30 pm
Ar West Point	3 30 am	8 53 am		1 20 pm
Ar LaGrange	4 09 am	9 15 am		1 54 pm
Ar Newnan	5 31 am	10 21 am		3 05 pm
Ar Atlanta	7 00 am	11 40 am		4 45 pm

Train No. 50 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from New York to New Orleans and dining car to Montgomery.

Train No. 53 carries Pullman vestibule sleepers from New Orleans to New York and dining car to Atlanta.

Round trip tickets to Mexico and California points on sale all the year round by this line.

E. L. TYLER, Gen'l Manager. JOHN A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
GEO. W. ALLEN, Traveling Pass. Agt, 12 Kimball House.

SYPHILIS CURE OR NO PAY.
Legal Guaranty. All stages, Bone Rheumatism, Ulcers and Mucous Patches cured in 20 to 90 days. Cure permanent, not a patching up. Can be no failure. Patients cured 20 years ago yet well. Refer to Bradstreet and to patients cured. Everything sent sealed. Write for particulars and proofs free. You will never regret it. GUARANTEE REMEDY CO., Suites 51 and 52 Dexter Bldg., 84 Adams Street, CHICAGO.

American Plan $3.00 to $5 0 per day. European Plan $1.50 to $3.50 per day.

HOTEL ARAGON, ATLANTA, GA.

FINEST AND BEST MANAGED HOTEL IN THE SOUTH.
Applications will be received for a limited number of permanent guests at special rates.
oct20—3m top col

Song of the Auction

"Going, going, going once!
Going, ah, there! give it a bounce;
Going thrice—still going on—
Going three times—there she's gone!"
All day long that song he sings—
Steve Johnson selling things.
"Going, going, going," hear him shout,
While Kurnel Kaufman hands them out,
And the bidders looking on—
"Going, going, going—gone!"
Rings Steve Johnson all day long
With that cash inspiring song;
All the finest, daintiest ware
Of the world's emporiums there.
Bargains all—bargains all galore—
Bargains never matched before
At Kaufman's found alone,
"Going, going, going—gone!"

The finest stock of Diamonds, Gold and Silverware, Table Cutlery, Bric-a-brac and of miscellaneous Jewelry in town. Sales daily at 10:30 a. m., 3 and 7:30 p. m.

Everything strictly first-class. Everything to the highest bidder. No second-hand or shoddy goods. Nothing reserved. Seats for everybody.

By order of the court.

SIG ROSENFELD,
70 Whitehall street.

BAILEY & CARROLL
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
43 PEACHTREE ST.

TELEPHONE 1039.

Old Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Maryland Straight Rye and Bourbon Whiskies. 2, 3 and 5 year-old Sweet Mash Georgia Corn Whiskies, Wines Peach and Apple Brandies cheaper than any house in the state.

sun tue thu

POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO.,
7-13 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Liquors, Brandies, Wines, Gins, Beers
and other articles usually kept in a first-class liquor store.

We are distillers of the well-known brand "Stone Mountain" corn whisky. Special attention is invited to this whisky, as it is conceded to be the best corn whisky made in America. Give us a trial order for it, or any other goods you may desire.

'PHONE 48.

R. F. MADDOX, President. J. W. RUCKER, W. L. PEEL, Vice Presidents. H. C. BAGLEY, Cashier. G. A. NICOLSON, Assistant Cashier.

Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.
Capital, $160.000. Charter Liability, $320,000.

Transact a general Banking business; approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties changing or opening new accounts; issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, as follows: 4 per cent if left 60 days; 5 per cent if left six months. 1y

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President. JAMES R. GRAY, Vice President.
EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier. JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.

American Trust and Banking Co.
Capital, $500,000. Undivided Profits, $50,000
LIABILITIES SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS.

DIRECTORS—W. P. Inman, P. H. Harralson, J. D. Turner, Joel Hurt, M. C. Kiser, R. F. Shedden, J. R. Gray, James W. English, George W. Blabon, of Philadelphia; Edward C. Peters, C. C. McGehee, W. A. Russell, Charles Beermann.

Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business; solicits accounts of banks, business firms and individuals.

This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and individuals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities, and is a legal depository for all classes of trust funds.

R. M. FARRAR, President. WILLIAM C. HALE, V. President. J. C. DAYTON, Cash'r.
Hines, Shubick & Felder, Attorneys.

STATE SAVINGS BANK,
29 DECATUR STREET, CORNER PRYOR.
Capital Stock. . . . . $60,000.00 | Undivided Profits. $7,904.58
LIABILITIES SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS.

Transacts a general banking business. Exchange bought and sold on the principal cities of the United States. Special attention given to collections. Approved paper discounted and loans made on collateral. Interest paid on savings and trust funds at the rate of 5 per cen annum, provided it remains over sixty days. No interest paid on deposits subjec ck.
DIREC Farrar, William C. Hale, T. J. F H. L. Atwater, C. H Day r., J. C. Dayton.
26-1yr-eod

THE MERRY FELLOWS

The Jolly College Boys Are Coming from the Campus to Atlanta.

THE GREAT GAME OF FOOTBALL

Next Saturday Is the Day—Auburn and Sewanee Will Fight for the Honor of Alabama and Tennessee.

"Hoorah-rah-rah, siz, boom, ah!"

The happy shouts of the college boys coming to Atlanta are already in the air, and next Saturday brings the greatest football game of the season—the game between the Alabama boys and the Tennessee sports.

ALEX R. SHEPHERD, Full Back and Captain

The date has been fixed and the football lovers of this city are jubilant at the prospect of having such a game as the Auburn and Sewanee teams will play. They are about evenly matched in strength and weight, and have both been put in the best training possible.

The game between these two teams will be watched by the southern college athletes with uncommon interest and will be the most eventful of the season by all odds, so the sports declare.

Atlanta football fiends are shaking each other's hands in earnest congratulation that the opposing teams have agreed upon this city as the place to fight out this great battle for supremacy, and that the game will be watched with unbounded interest and by an overwhelming congregation of men, women and children goes easily without saying.

Never was the football craze at so high a pitch as it is this season. Now, as the great games between the northern colleges at Thanksgiving time draw near, the people all over the country are warming up with the students on their campus grounds and are fully awake to the sensation of the day. There is nothing like football with the American people these glowing days of autumn, men and women alike.

Here in the south the game is more the craze, if such a thing could be, than it is in the north, because it is newer in the south.

Wherever the college teams are meeting there the interest of the entire south is centering, and the games that have been played in Dixie this season have attracted far more attention all over the south from Virginia to Texas than football was ever known to arouse before. There is no wonder at this when it is considered that the game was only brought out in the south a few years ago. The first game of football ever played between two southern colleges for championship, perhaps, was the game played in Atlanta two or three years ago by Auburn, the college that meets Tennessee here next Saturday, and the University of Georgia.

The Auburn Team.

There are few better teams in the south this year playing football than the Auburn men.

They are all strong and well trained and they play with such vigor as football players have seldom manifested on the gridiron. They are in the best of condition just at this period possible to attain, and the captain of the team is confident of winning the game here with Tennessee next Saturday—just as confident of winning it as the opposing captain is confident of not losing it.

The fact is that the Auburn men have reason to feel hopeful. They have made a splendid record this year. The members of the team were put in training by a man from a northern college, and the playing they have done this year tells in no mistakable way that they are heroes on the field, every one of them.

The Sewanee Giants.

The Sewanee team has played three games this season. The first was with Vanderbilt, on the 25th of October, at Sewanee, when Vanderbilt won by the close score of 10 to 8. The game was lost through fumbling while almost on the opponent's goal line and a failure to kick goals. Vanderbilt worked a revolving wedge to great effect. It is a very slow style of playing, but it wears out opponents and is sure in the end. Vanderbilt was entirely unsuccessful in end plays and in open center work.

On November 4th, the team went to Louisville and played the heavy eleven of the Louisville Athletic Club, which also resulted in a defeat. Sewanee put up a much stronger game, however, than in the former contest and lost merely through the superior weight of the Louisville Athletic Club, who averaged about 175. The score of this game was also close, being 12 to 10, two touchdowns for each side.

The third game was played last Saturday, the 11th, in Birmingham with the University of Alabama, who were defeated by the score of 20 to 0. The following compose the team:

The captain, A. R. Shepherd, plays fullback and weighs 162 pounds. He has captained the team since 1891, when he played guard. Last year he went behind the line and showed that was where he belonged by his wonderful bucking of the line.

The right half-back is E. B. Nelson. He weighs 161 pounds and goes through the line about as well as Shepherd. He is about the hardest man to tackle on the team. This is Nelson's first year on the team, having left college before the season commenced last year.

J. Raine, left half-back, is an Atlanta boy and won his place by hard, steady work. He uses his head and follows his captain, is left-guard. He played on the team pounds.

Blacklock, quarter-back, is the lightest man on the team, weighing only 130, but he is one of the best men on the team. He plays like a fiend and his tackling is frightful to opposing runners. He is very accurate in passing the ball. He has been quarter-back since '91.

The right end is F. V. Wilson. He weighs 141 pounds, is a very quick starter and fine runner and gains more ground than any man on the team. It is very hard to get around his end.

Righ-tackle is occupied by Norman, a new man, this year. He is rather heavy, weighing 171, and is built very well. He runs very slow and strong.

The right-guard is Grant Shepherd, the brother of the captain. He played this position last year and was a substitute in '91. He is a very strong man and is one of the hardest workers on the team. He weighs 172 pounds.

The center-rush is a new man, Landall, who fills his position very well, although too light. He weighs only 162. He is a very steady player and knows the tricks of his position.

J. C. Shepherd, another brother of the interference very well. Baine weighs 152 for the first time this season. He is only seventeen years old, weighing 169. He is nervy, strong and plays well.

Left-tackle is held by Hawkins—160 pounds. He is one of the best ground gainers and plays also a strong tackling game.

GRANT SHEPHERD, Right Guard.

Soaper, left end, weighs 143 and plays a strong tackling game.

The substitutes are: Brown, back; Seibels end or back; Rust, back; Johnson, end; Phelan, tackle; Cohnore, guard or center.

The scheduled games yet to be played are: Auburn, in Atlanta November 18th; Vanderbilt university, in Nashville Thanksgiving day, November 30th; Central university of Kentucky, December 4th.

SINCE THE WAR

Rheumatism radically cured in every case since 1861 with Famous Prescription 100,384, prepared by MULLER, 42 University Place, N. Y. Muscular, gouty, sciatic, inflammatory. Pleasant to take. 75 cents a bottle. All druggists. Pamphlets free. Sold in Atlanta by the Jacobs' Pharmacy Company, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, and all first-class chemists.

oct 8—6m sun wed fri

ARTISTS MATERIALS

SOUTHERN PAINT AND GLASS CO

40 PEACHTREE ST ATLANTA GA

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

sep 10-dly sun wed

The joints and muscles are so lubricated by Hood's Sarsaparilla that all rheumatism and stiffness soon disappears. Get only Hood's.

Ministers, lawyers, teachers and others, whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

AN ANSWER TO COLONEL HADLEY

Relative to the Keeley Cure.

Atlanta, Ga., November 14.—Editor Atlanta Constitution: In The Herald's report of yesterday's proceedings of the Christian Workers' convention, Colonel Hadley is reported as follows: "Colonel Hadley wanted to say something about the Keeley Cure.

"It might have brought many souls to Christ, but it was like bromide of potassium for steadying the nerves. The beneficiary gave the potassium credit—and overlooked God. He knew of many men it had driven crazy."

Now Dr. Keeley treats the liquor and opium habit as a disease, and as such, applies physical remedies. Would not a physician with a patient afflicted with pneumonia, smallpox or typhoid fever, treat him with remedies to control such diseases, and not depend upon prayer alone?

The unfortunates addicted to liquor and opium come to the Keeley institute for treatment in all shapes—in the last stages of health, in delirium, crazed from drink, and even some are sent while in the very throes of death. If from many thousands treated in this ill health some should show insanity, is it a wonder or is the Keeley treatment responsible? The Keeley institutes in the United States have treated one hundred and eighty-five thousand (185,000) patients in every stage of health, and covering a period of fourteen years, the average cures have been ninety-six (96) per cent, with no insanity traceable to treatment. Yet statistics show forty-two thousand (42,000) in the lunatic asylums of this country driven insane by drink.

There are one hundred and twenty (120) Keeley institutes in the United States redeeming and restoring to manhood and womanhood eight thousand five hundred (8,500) to nine thousand (9,000) each and every month. Could Colonel Hadley read the hundreds of letter from mothers, wives and children who are rejoicing today in the restoration of their loved ones, "who were lost but are found," and could he hear the multitude of prayers going up from homes, transformed from want, suffering, degradation and fright, to plenty, peace and happiness, thanking God for this blessing, I am sure this gentleman in his Christian work would be slow to speak disparagingly of or discourage the good work being achieved by the Keeley methods.

How differently many of the great philanthropists, temperance workers and eminent divines speak of this good work. Let us compare their views with Colonel Hadley's, as he is reported.

The United States government not only endorses the Keeley treatment, but has adopted it at all the homes for soldiers and sailors.

The surgeon general endorses it.

The London Lancet, the highest medical authority on earth, endorses and advocates it and says: "Dr. Keeley's methods stand foremost in medical science."

Rev. DeWitt Talmage says: "It has done more for religion than all temperance preaching," and in a sermon delivered at Dwight, Ill., before nearly eight thousand (8,000) Keeley graduates in convention, said: "Dr. Keeley sounded the keynote when he declared drunkenness is a disease, and his treatment is curing thousands. We cannot live it down. We cannot talk it down. It has on it the approval of God Almighty. Dr. Keeley does not try to cure insanity, but hundreds have escaped insanity by his cure." The Woman's Christian Temperance Union throughout the United States endorses the Keeley treatment, and has been instrumental in redeeming thousands through this method. Francis Murphy, the great "Blue Ribbon Apostle," endorses and is now lecturing on the efficacy of the Keeley cure. The Russian government has adopted it and made it compulsory. Even Robert G. Ingersoll, the great agnostic, endorses it and says: "Dr. Keeley in treating drunkenness, from a scientific standpoint as a disease, has saved thousands, and I believe the world will be regenerated by science." But to get nearer home. Rev. Thomas C. Warner, pastor of First Methodist church, Knoxville, Tenn., says: "Dr. Keeley's Gold Cure cures. I put no restriction upon the use you make of this statement." Rev. Warren A. Candler, D.D., says: "I commend this work, and in a number of cases have witnessed the happiest fruits of sobriety and reclamation."

Hon. Thomas U. Hardeman, treasurer of the state of Georgia, says: "I can bear testimony to the efficacy of cures made by this treatment."

Is it necessary for me to say I am a graduate of the Keeley institute? Yes, by "Dr. Keeley's Gold Cure" I was rescued from the gutters, and around me are more than a score of friends who have been reclaimed by the same methods, and yet I have not lost faith in prayer, but daily thank God for this great boon to suffering humanity. Respectfully,

WILLIAM P. DEARING.

Sleepers to Chattanooga.

Commencing Sunday, November 12th, the Western and Atlantic railroad will resume their sleeping car line between Atlanta and Chattanooga. Pullman's finest vestibuled cars will leave Atlanta on train No. 4 at 8:20 p. m. and passengers allowed to remain in sleeper at Chattanooga undisturbed until 7 o'clock next morning and returning sleepers will be placed in the union depot at Chattanooga and passengers can get into their berths at 9 o'clock p. m., although the train will not leave Chattanooga until about 2 a. m., and will arrive in Atlanta at 7 a. m. instead of 7:45 as at present. The berth rate between Atlanta and Chattanooga is only $1.50 instead of $2, the usual charge for a Pullman berth. nov-12-7t

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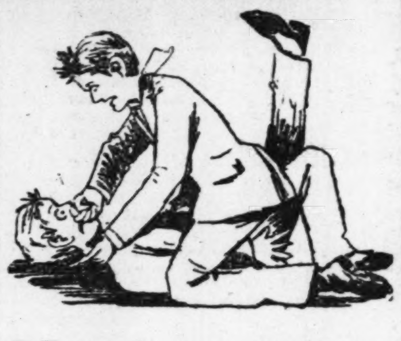

Underwear.

With warm, winning woolen wear,
We would wrap the whole wide world;
Woof and warp of warmest wool
Willingly withstands winter's wildest wrath.
Washerwomen will wring and with
Warmest water writhe—
Without wincing these wondrous
Workman-like weaves.
Why wait, and wheeze, wanting warm wool?
When ours (woven for wiriness of wear),
We warrant would be welcome anywhere.

Lumpkin, Cole & Stewart,

CLOTHIERS,

26 Whitehall Street.

CONFIDENCE.

All patients who place their cases in the hands of

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

can rest assured that everything will be strictly confidential. This, together with the fact that they are considered to be Atlanta's leading and successful specialists in the treatment of all delicate diseases peculiar to man and womankind, guarantees to patients that they will be cured in the shortest possible time consistent with safe and expert methods. Consultation free.

SPECIALTIES
Syphilis,
Diseased or Unnatural Discharges,
Impotency,
Lost Manhood,
Nervous Debility,
Night Losses,
Stricture,
Hydrocele,
Varicocele,
Psoriasis,
Moles, Birth Marks,
Superfluous Hair, Eczema,
Pimples,
Ulcers, Piles,
Catarrh and Diseases of Women.

CATARRH throat, lung, liver, dyspepsia, indigestion and all diseases affecting the bowels, stomach, etc., diarrhoea, dysentery, etc Troubles of this character relieved at once; cures effected as soon as possible.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, sores, spots, pimples, scrofula, blood taints, tumors, tetter, eczema and all troubles arising from an impure state of the blood completely eradicated from the system.

KIDNEY AND URINARY weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine brickdust or white; pain while urinating, frequency of; Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder of both sexes.

PRIVATE diseases, gleet, stricture, gonorrhea, syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, tenderness, swellings, weakness of organs, and piles, fistula, rupture quickly cured without pain or detention from business.

LOST MANHOOD and all its attending ailments, both of young and middle-aged men a specialty. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy, weakness of both body and brain, unfitting one for study, business and marriage, treated with success. Get cured and be a man.

LADIES If you are suffering from persistent headache, painful menstruation, leucorrhoea, or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, or any other distressing ailment peculiar to your sex you should call on Dr. Hathaway & Co. without delay.

All persons who may be afflicted should consult them at once, as their great reputation in the past will guarantee to every one kind, honorable and satisfactory treatment. Call or address

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

22 1-2 S. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga., rooms 34 and 35, Inman building.

Hours—9 to 12; 2 to 6, and 7 to 8. Sundays 10 to 1.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blanks. No 1 for men; No. 2 for women; No. 3 for skin diseases.

FOR RENT

Several nice rooms on second floor of Constitution building. Can be made into a suite of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$15,000—WE HAVE $15,000 to loan on on improved real estate at 8 per cent interest, instalment plan. Apply to Trust Company of Georgia, 325 Equitable building. nov 15-to dec 1.

WE BUY notes, loan money on good collateral and negotiate loans at No. 42 South Pryor street. oct 11 to jan 1

LOANS made at 6, 7 and 8 per cent, 1 to 5 years. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta st. nv3 1m

WE ARE prepared to negotiate loans on central and improved residence property. Apply in person. Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable building. oct15-1m

WANTED—To buy purchase money notes or any good notes well secured. Apply or address T. W. Baxter, 407 Equitable building. oct 31—1m

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

COAL—Leave orders at 23 South Broad; all grades, full weight. Prompt delivery, fair treatment. oct27-sun a e o d 2w

FOR SALE—100,000 dry quartered common inch oak at a bargain. Address room 407 Kiser building. nov 14—2t

ROOMS.

FOUR NICELY furnished rooms for rent; terms moderate. Apply 404 Courtland street, city.

[illegible]ICE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, first [illegible]r for two gentlemen; northeast corner Ma[illegible]a and Spring streets. Mrs. Scott. [illegible]v 15-2t.

F. J. STILSON,

JEWELER,

55 Whitehall St.

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Etc., Etc. Reliable goods Fair dealings and bottom prices.

may28-4m

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The constant drop of water
Wears away the hardest stone;
The constant gnaw of Towser
Masticates the toughest bone;
The constant cooing lover
Carries off the blushing maid,
And the constant honest merchant
Is the one who gets the trade.

We are constant in our offers
To suit the rich and poor,
We are constant in our efforts
To clothe and please you sure;
We are constant in selling strictly
At the "Lowest Bottom Price;"
We constantly will fit you
In each and every size.
Wear our clothes, be easy and feel free,
Save money! Be in style!
Drop in at 3 WHITEHALL constantly,

SEE EISEMAN & WEIL.

HELP WANTED.—Male.

ARE YOU A CATHOLIC? Are you unemployed? Will you work for $18 per week? Write to us at once. J. R. Gay, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WE WANT YOU TO WORK for us, thus making $12 to $35 per week. Parties preferred who can furnish a horse and travel through the country. A team, though, is not necessary. A few vacancies in towns and cities. Spare hours may be used to good advantage. B. F. Johnson & Co., Eleventh and Main Sts., Richmond, Va. nov 15-7t.

WANTED—A man to take an office and represent a manufacturer; $50 per week, small capital required. Address, with stamp, Manufacturing, box 212, Concord Junction, Mass. nov11-2t sat wed

AT LAST WE HAVE IT—Keen, bright and brainy men and women wanted everywhere to take orders for "Shepp's World's Fair Photographed." Only book of copyrighted photographs of buildings, scenes and exhibits of the World's Columbian Exhibition; authorized by the exposition management; official certificate accompanies each volume. Bonanza for workers; drop everything and handle it; you will make money fast; books ready; credit given; big commissions; illustrated circulars, terms free. Address Globe Bible Pub. Co., 358 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill., or Phila., Pa. oct11 20t wed fri mon sun

MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER. Steady employment, experience unnecessary. $75 salary or commission. U. S. Chemical Works, 840 Van Buren, Chicago. aug. 13—6m.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A pantry girl for Hotel Aragon; must be experienced and hard worker. Apply by letter only; personal application not considered. Address Steward, P. O. Box 465.

WANTED—Pantry girl for Hotel Aragon. Apply by letter only. Personal applications not considered. Address Steward, postoffice box 465.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position as salesman in dry goods; will work cheap. R. D. C., care Constitution. nov12-5t

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—Agents to sell Lord Beresford's interesting book. Apply E. J. Earle, Gress Lumber Company office, corner Loyd and Alabama streets.

AGENTS WANTED—Local and general, for a quick selling patented novelty; 100 to 150 per cent profit. Good solicitors can make from $100 to $200 a month. Territory fresh. Write for particulars. The Ohio Novelty Company, Drawer 2, Cincinnati, O. oct 24-1y.

AGENTS $80 PER MONTH; steady employment if satisfactory. Enclose stamp. Phenix Manufacturing Company, Detriot, Mich. nov 10-6t.

LOCAL and general agents wanted for fastest selling book of recent years, authorized edition, "Photographic History of the World's Fair." 350 photo engravings. Retail price $2. Canvassing outfit 50 cents. Best book for holidays. Freight paid. Credit given. R. H. Woodward & Co., Baltimore, Md. nov7-15

WANTED—Boarders.

BOARDERS WANTED—An elegant front room, handsomely furnished, for rent, with or without board; references exchanged. No. 93 Auburn avenue, corner of Courtland. nov 9—7t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To sell at a bargain, a comparatively new second-hand piano, tone much better than usually found in a $350 instrument. Also a double case solid gold watch, perfect condition, no sign of wear. Will sell for 60 per cent of cost and rebuy at cost if well kept for a few months. Address Box 538, Atlanta, Ga.

FURNITURE WANTED—Responsible party wishes to rent furniture for two bed rooms and one hall for three or four months. Best references given. Address Furniture, this office. nov 15-5t.

WANTED—To buy a typewriting machine, either a Remington or Caligraph. Must be in perfect order and cheap. Address R. M. Norman, Columbus, Ga. nov 14—3t

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SEND FOR OUR LITTLE BOOK "How to Speculate," telling all about speculation. Mailed free to any address. G. A. Lumpkin, Stocks and Grain, 240 Rialto building, Chicago, Ill. nov 15-6t.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE—Fine pair of closely matched bay horses, fifteen and a half hands high. They are both fancy gaited saddle horses as well as drivers. Atlanta Horse Exchange, 38, 40, 42 and 44 West Hunter street.

PERSONAL.

FIRST-CLASS board and rooms at the Belmont hotel, most desirable location in the city. transient and table boarders especially solicited. Mrs. M. A. Van Haaften, Proprietress.

MARRIED LADIES, for absolute safety and health use the Gem. New Invention. Send 10c. Ladies' Novelty Company, Kansas City, Mo. sep 1-1y.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty miles away. july 16-1y

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall St.

FOUND.

FOUND—The best and cheapest factory in the south to buy good, substantial chairs is from Madison Variety Works. Send for catalogue, Madison Georgia. oct 29-2-m su wed fri.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

LOOK HERE! 17 Beautiful Lots near North Boulevard, cheap; all inside city limits. Address Owners, Constitution. nov 15-5t.

DeGIVE'S THEATRES

THE GRAND.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 15 and 16. Matinee Thursday, 2:30 o'clock.

Mr. Lewis Morrison

—AS—

"MEPHISTO,"

In His Famous Dramatic, Scenic and Electric Production of

FAUST.

Miss Florence Roberts as Marguerite, Mr. Edward Elsner as Faust, and a Capital Supporting Company.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, November 17 and 18. Matinee Saturday, 2:30 o'clock.

Eugene Tompkins' Spectacular Ballet Revelation,

The Black Crook.

150 PEOPLE 150

BEAUTIFUL BALLETS—MAJESTIC MARCHES.
ALL LIFE—NOT A DULL MOMENT.
The Original French Quadrille Dancers.
MARDO, the Marvelous—The Bowery Ballet—Ballet of Popular Airs—The Birth of the Rainbow—The Gorgeous Transformation Scene!

LIFE.

Prices: $1.50 to 25c.; Matinee Prices, $1 to 25c.

OPERA HOUSE.

MEMORY!

THE WORLD FAMED

Prof. A. Loisette

OF NEW YORK AND LONDON,

Will give his FREE LECTURE ON "MEMORY" Thursday Evening, November 16th, 8 O'clock, at

DeGive's Opera House.

This system is not "mnemonics," but is a New Science of Memory Improvement founded on Psychology.

He is endorsed by Dr. J. M. Buckley, Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, Hon. W. W. Astor, Colonel F. W. McMasters, of South Carolina; Francis Wilson, the comedian; William Cullen Bryant, Henry M. Stanley, Hon. Judge W. D. Harden, Savannah, Ga., etc.

nov 14—4t

HAVE YOU SEEN THE

MODEL

OF OUR CORK SOLE SHOE?

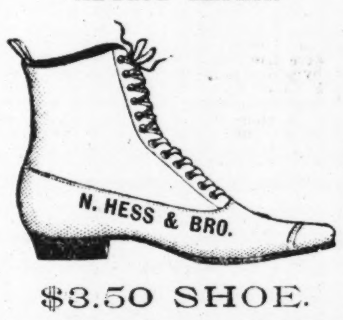
It is an English construction and we claim it to be the best Cork Sole Shoe in the world.

IF YOU DO NOT WANT TO WEAR RUBBERS, IF YOU WANT DRY FEET,

—BUY THE—

"HESS" CORK SOLE SHOE.

Examine the model. Try a pair of our ROYAL BLUE" hand-made



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CHAS. ADLER, Manager,

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Will be a Perfect Encyclopaedia for the Young and Old.

In fact, it will form the strongest combination of instructive and entertaining recreation as well as amusement, ever before attempted in the south. The truth is, the attractions will be so numerous and varied space will not admit of a detailed list.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

will place on sale round-trip tickets from Atlanta to Augusta commencing November 13th and continuing until December 13th, at $7.34 including one admission to the grounds.

SPECIAL DAYS.

Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week the round-trip rate will be $3.90. Limit of tickets three days.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The return portion of all tickets must be stamped by the secretary of the exposition within the exposition grounds before they will be honored for passage.

THOMAS K. SCOTT, Acting. Gen'l Man.
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The Direct World's Fair Line.

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Are you going to the world's fair or any point in the northwest, via Chicago? If so ask your ticket agent for ticket via Louisville, or via Cincinnati, and Indianapolis; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon. Elegant through cars with Pullman vestibuled trains to Chicago via Louisville and Cincinnati, with magnificent parlor, dining and compartment cars.

FRANK J. REED, Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago, Ill.
W. H. M'DOEL, General Manager.

WARM AND WOOLLY

That's the pleasantest kind of sensation these chillydays. It is a question of $2 between you and a cold. For $2 you can have the good sensible, substantial Scotch wool Underwear. For $3 you can have very good Merino. Other grades, of course—some higher, some lower. If you have more dollars to spend you can have your choice of the very best markets the world affords. Money spent in Unerwear is health—Health is money saved—better than money.

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A variety of very desirable and stylish Gloves that are meeting with strong recognition.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF TIN PLATE,

Tinware Manufacturers and Sheet Metal Workers.

—CARRIED IN STOCK.—

Tin Plate,
Solder,
Pig and Bar Tin,
Pig and Bar Lead,
Ingot Copper,
Antimony,
Spelter,
Long Eave Gutter,
no ductor Pipe.

Galvanized Sheet Iron,
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Russia Sheet Iron,
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Sheet Zinc,
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Wire,
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Pieced Tinware,
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W. R. HOYT,

Wholesale and Retail

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Raisins,
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And all kinds of Fancy and Staple Groceries.

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For Men Only.

DR. A. W. KRUMM,

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Is Permanently Located at

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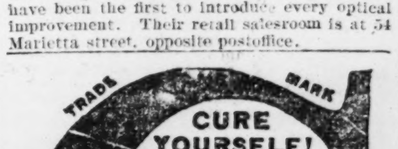
And can be consulted, free of charge, on all chronic, private and nervous diseases, such as syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, stricture, lost manhood, night losses, piles and all unnatural discharges. He supplies all of his own medicines, which cure when all others fail. He has been in this city for the last five months and is well endorsed by all who have tried him. He is also a German graduate of ten years' experience and the fortunate possessor of many great valuable medicines, entirely unknown to the profession of this country. He makes a sure cure or no charge. No incurable cases undertaken; no injurious drugs. Go at once and give him a trial and be convinced. His medicines are all very reasonable and in reach of all.

51 1-2 South Broad Street.

oct 17—6m



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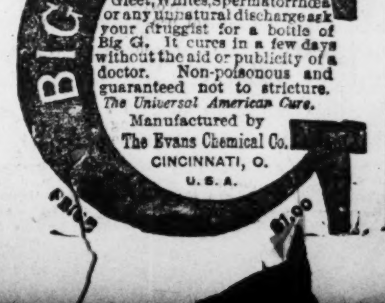
54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice, set up and operated the first lens-grinding machinery ever brought into this section, and have been the first to introduce every optical improvement. Their retail salesroom is at 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.



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If troubled with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Whites, Spermatorrhœa or any unnatural discharge ask your druggist for a bottle of Big G. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. Non-poisonous and guaranteed not to stricture. *The Universal American Cure.*

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Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Penmanship, &c., taught by specialists. 12 Teachers. Time Short. Instruction Thorough. More than 700 graduates in positions in Atlanta. Catalogues free. SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S BUS. COLL. Kiser Bldg. Atlanta Ga

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Civil and mining engineers, 67 Gate City bank building, Atlanta, Ga. Surveys of all kinds. Special attention given to mines, quarries and hydraulics july29-1y.

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DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
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Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe Building, 39 1-2 Whitehall street. Telephone 520.

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Is now receiving his summer supply of jelly Tumblers, Millville, Woodbury, Masons, Metal-Top and Mason's Improved and Glassboro Fruit Jars, pints, quarts and half-gallons, all of the best quality of glass. Also fresh turnip seed of all kinds, fresh and genuine and true to name, and other large varieties of goods too numerous to mention here. Peter Lynch has at his Whitehall street store a large stock of the purest and best of wines, liquors, beers, ales and porters, tobacco, cig[illegible] and snuff, all of which will be sold at [illegible] prices. Orders promptly filed.

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HAIR [illegible]

Cleanses and [illegible]
Promotes a lu[illegible]
Never Fails [illegible]
Hair to its [illegible]
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50c, and [illegible]

The Consumptive an[illegible] suffer from exhausting diseases sho[illegible] Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, [illegible] digestion, Female weakness, Rheu[illegible]

oct11 1y wed

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Plants, shrubbery [illegible] rieties, specially [illegible] be obtained at the [illegible]

ATLANTA [illegible]

Plants first-class [illegible] for catalogue or [illegible]

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Diamonds,
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Invitations.
J. P. STEVENS & Bro.,
47 Whitehall street.

lookout for thieves.

some unprincipled dealers are refilling "canadian club" whisky bottles with inferior spirits—don't allow them to rob you—be sure you get the genuine.

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"b. & b.,"

whiskies and all kinds of liquors.
marietta and forsyth.
"four aces whisky."
"schlitz milwaukee beer."
"cleveland club"—dollar a quart rye.

After the Fall is Over

Now that the winter is on
You will need one of our Mantels
Just as sure as you're born.
When father comes home to supper,
Get after him, one and all,
He'll want to come down and talk business,
After that bawl.

Just get after the old man and make him come down and see us. A large stock of Mantels, Grates and Tiles always on hand.
MAY MANTEL CO.,
115, 117 and 119 West Mitchell Street.

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Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

The best way to improve and strengthen Soups and Sauces of all kinds is to add a little of this famous product.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent **FREE.** B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

THE WIND UP.

IS VERY NICE NO DOUBT,

But the next thought should be to the . L. Delkin Company who are also wound up with an elegant stock of Diamond Engagement Rings at prices ranging from $5 to $500. 69 Whitehall street, next to High's.

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pton Wagon Com-
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spring wagons.

HARRY HILL SICK.

A Motion Was Made to Continue the Case for the Term.

IT WAS POSTPONED INDEFINITELY

All the Witnesses Were on Hand—Messrs. N. J. & T. A. Hammond, Arnold & Arnold Added to the Prosecution.

Harry Hill, charged with forgery and indicted on eleven counts, was suffering yesterday with nervous debility and threatened with an attack of fever, according to a doctor's certificate, and his case was indefinitely postponed.

Before 9 o'clock yesterday morning the witnesses in the case of the state against Harry Hill were waiting for Judge Richard Clark to rap for order in the courtroom. As the hour of 9 was photographed on the face of the city clock Sheriff Barnes entered the courtroom, but Harry Hill was not with him. The curious crowd leaned forward to try to get a glimpse of the well-known prisoner.

Still the court had not been called to order, as Solicitor Hill was engaged in another court. Word went round that Harry Hill was sick and that there would be no trial. The sheriff confirmed the news of Hill's sickness, but no move was made by the attorneys. The witnesses discovered that something was wrong, but the arrival of the solicitor had to be awaited before anything definite could be ascertained. After a rather tedious wait Solicitor Hill appeared on the scene. The panel of forty-eight jurors was then called.

Solicitor Hill begged to call the court's attention to case No. 99 on the docket. Judge Clark began to turn the leaves of the big book and finally read: "The state against Harry Hill." The solicitor announced that he was ready for trial and gave notice that Messrs. N. J. & T. A. Hammond and Arnold & Arnold would aid the state in the future. Mr. B. H. Hill announced that the defense was not ready on account of the illness of both Harry Hill and an important witness, George C. Seiman, Jr. He read affidavits to the effect mentioned. In answer to a question from Solicitor Hill Mr. B. H. Hill said that the motion was for a continuance for the term.

Solicitor Hill thought that this was asking too much, since the term would last until February, and thought that in any event the postponement should not be longer than January 1st. Judge Clark decided to postpone the case and let subsequent events control the date of the trial. Colonel Hammond asked if the prosecution was not at liberty to call the court's attention to it at any time. The answer was in the affirmative.

The case then went over as agreed upon, and it will very likely be some time before it is called again.

The guaranteed cure for all headaches is Bromo-Seltzer—Trial bottle 10c.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

The Atlanta Constitution
is printed with Geo. Mather's Sons' News Ink. A full line of these celebrated inks, black and colored, at factory prices, may be had from W. C. Dodson Printer's Supply Co., 23 E. Mitchell st., Atlanta, Ga. sept27 wed sun tf

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A DISTINGUISHED EDUCATOR.

Will Deliver a Free Lecture on the Art of Never Forgetting.

At DeGive's opera house on Thursday evening, the 16th instant, Professor Loisette will deliver his grat lecture "Memory or His New Art of Never Forgetting." Professor Loisette is an educator of the highest order and one who is endorsed by many of the most celebrated and prominent men of the day as possessing the only practical and effective method of restoring the memory. His plan is to mold the memory and build it up and strengthen it, the same as a child's mind is built up in school, the only difference being that he instills into the pupil the power of retaining what is seen or learned, without perceptible effort; he says and demonstrates that it requires not more than half an hour a day for thirty days after a person has attended his three oral lectures to become proficient in this branch of learning. He carries the strongest endorsements from both hemispheres as to his ability to accomplish just what he indicates, and he is laboring to instill the great principles of his method into the minds of the public in order that they may be carried into the school life of our children and that all humanity may have the benefit of what is undoubtedly a great and lasting blessing. The lecture will be entirely free and all are cordially invited to attend.

W. O. JONES'S FINE STABLES.

Located at 41 South Forsyth Street.

For first-class livery of every description go to W. O. Jones. The finest horses and most stylish vehicles. Everything new. Best stables in the south for boarding horses. Special terms. Wedding and funeral calls a specialty. oct21-1m

PER SONAL

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Take Notice.

All cotton seed growers and shippers are invited to attend our meeting at the Arlington hotel, Augusta, Ga., on the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m. Important business will come before the association, and all members are urgently requested to be present.
O. A. HORNE,
Chairman Georgia Cotton Seed Growers' and Shippers' Association. nov14-2t

Christmas Presents.

You can make twelve elegant Christmas presents to twelve of your relations and best friends for from $4 to $6 by sitting now for a dozen of my finest photographs. How can you provide twelve as satisfactory presents for twelve persons for the same amount of money? Come now while the weather is pleasant and before the holiday rush, and I will give you the finest work ever left my establishment, and your worry as to how to provide presents will be over. Also, a special reduction on life-size crayon portraits for the holidays. Place your order at once or you will be too late.
C. W. MOTES,
nov14-1m 34 Whitehall Street.

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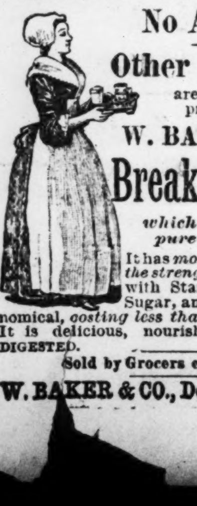

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It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

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They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Beware of Imitations and
Ask for CARTER'S and see you get
C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

AN OPEN LETTER

To Tidwell & Pope, the Large Grocery Dealers.

IT WILL INTEREST EVERYBODY.

Messrs. Tidwell & Pope, Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: With much pleasure do we state that your Solitaire is our highest patent flour and of the same grade and quality of our Richland Lily patent, and therefore is entitled to the same distinction of being awarded with the highest medal and the blue ribbon at the Columbian world's fair. Very respectfully,
CHARLES TIEDEMANN MILLING CO,
Louis F. Fischer, Manager.

Highest Grade Flour, Charles Tiedeman Milling Co., of O'Fallon. Ill.

From The Western Trade Journal.

Considering the widespread adulteration of food products, it is a pleasure indeed to be able to bestow unstinted praise upon these goods, and to commend them to the trade and public as being thoroughly pure and high grade in all respects. As in all cases affecting the food supply a crucial investigation was made in conformity with our usual methods and the result has been eminently creditable to this product, for its purity is established beyond question by severest test of a chemical laboratory unusually well equipped, and moreover our test kitchen demonstrates its highest excellence in all essential features.

The samples tested were purchased in open market, being identical with goods supplied consumers, and the intelligent reader will readily discriminate between such real test and the paid analysis of so-called "experts" who furnish reports to suit the manufacturer patronizing them. This paper recognizes no interests save those of the dealers who prefer to handle pure goods and the public which seeks protection from adulterated and dangerous food products.

Possessing unexcelled facilities for arriving at the truth, we test everything that is advertised, reporting just what we find. In this case the result shows that better or purer goods are not to be found in the market. They are such as the honest retailer can handle and recommend to his trade with perfect confidence in their superior worth and the public can use with entire safety and satisfaction. They are absolutely pure beyond adverse criticism.

The Vote Has Been Taken and the Flour Selected. A Few Remarhs in Regard to It.
SOLITAIRE.

The flowers of speech; the flowers of song,
Are strewn on life's highway along,
But the sweetest flour of earth or air
Is Tidwell & Pope's Solitaire.

The flowers which scent the morning gale;
The flowers which bloom but never fail:
None in their glory can compare
With Tidwell & Pope's Solitaire.

The Alpine flower which Bathes in snow;
The valley flower whose crystals glow,
With verdure rich and fragrance fair,
Cannot compete with Solitaire.

The flowers which on the highland bloom;
The flowers which deck the loved one's tomb,
All waste their sweets on desert air
But Tidwell & Pope's sweet Solitaire.

Among the flowery vines of France,
Or Italia's bowers of famed romance;
We have sought in vain with ardent care
For one as sweet as Solitaire.

In morning glow or evening pride;
In palor vase or home-walk side;
There are none we know which will compare
With Tidwell & Pope's gay Solitaire.

And when the flowers from those we love
Come with affection's test to prove;
Our love to seal with lady fair—
They pale beside our Solitaire.

So when the cook wants flour at home
No need through foreign lands to roam;
Go fly like Bee through summer air
For Tidwell & Pope's nice Solitaire.

Peace then will reign in dining room,
The bread will send its rich perfume,
Wife's (palate pleased) will fill the air
With songs of praise for Solitaire.

The children smiling go to bed
With stomachs filled with wholesome bread
And dream of the land so rich and rare
Where endless blooms our Solitaire.

This flour can be bought of all the retail grocers in Atlanta, Ga., and West End and towns tributary to Atlanta. Respectfully,
TIDWELL & POPE.

——OFFICE OF——
A. HOLZMAN, JEWELER and DIAMOND SETTER
471 Whitehall Street, (p-stairs).

There's a Knack

About the get-up of our Clothing that the other stores don't seem to have. Almost all the under-collars of our coats are silk finely stitched, the stitches close together or diagonally. That doesn't mean we're saving in cloth. It's to keep the outside collar from stretching out of shape. It costs more. Again, there's a peculiar shaping in our Trousers that has consumed years of experimenting and wisdom. Hence, we've the best fitting Trousers. Overcoats—some days we sell nearly a hundred. It's the Overcoat, however, and the wonderfully low prices that create such tremendous sales. The $20 ones be $45 in the hands of a merchant would tailor.

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Sterling Silver,
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IN BEAUTIFUL CASES.

We are especially prepared to meet the demands for HANDSOME WEDDING PRESENTS, and will take pleasure in showing you our selection,

MAIER & BERKELE,
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Our Slaughter Sale
Continues until
Entire stock is
Disposed of.

Remember, we are going
To close out everything.
Now is the time to get
Bargains in all styles
of Spring Vehicles
at Factory prices.

Call early and get your choice.
Opportunity of a lifetime.

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Around the Postoffice.

Several dealers are selling whisky in secondhand "Purity" bottles for "Purity" Rye. Others pretend to sell our "Purity" under other brands. Articles of merit are imitated. The genuine "Purity" sold only by the R. M. Rose Co., No. 12 Marietta street.

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Greenhouses at Brookwood, 3 1-2 miles out on Peachtree road. Visitors cordially invited to inspect same. Orders for shipment solicited. Telephone 175. oct24-1m

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We have handled what was claimed to be a superior brand of sausage, but are now handling C. A. Rauschenberg's "All-Pork Smoked Sausage." We have tried other brands made here to our dissatisfaction and find this sausage superior to any we have used, or can procure. Buy no sausage for "All Pork" unless marked "C. A. R." We are his sole agents and handle his entire production, which is a special brand gotten up for our trade. Every box guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction; no middle man's profits and no other brand handled by us. Send orders direct to us. J. W. Phillips Co.,
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BROU BROU
A PERMANENT CURE
of the most obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleet, guaranteed in from 3 to 6 days; no other treatment required, and without the nauseating results of dosing with Cubebs, Copaiba or Sandal-Wood. Sold by all druggists. J. Ferré, (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, Paris.

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SAFE AND SURE.
Unscrupulous persons are counterfitting **Wilcox Compound Tansy Pills,** the genuine are put up in **metal** boxes with registered trade mark of Shield, accept no worthless nostrum, insist on the genuine, at all Druggists. Send 4 cents for **Woman's Safe Guard** and receive them by mail. **Wilcox Specific Co. Phila. Pa.**
nov 1-d 1y. wed fri mon.

AUCTION

At T. A. Shelton's new stables, corner Mitchell and Madison, formerly Thompson st. Just received several carloads of Kentucky and Tennessee horses, to be sold at auction private sale. Will have more coming in every few days.
T. A. SHELTON.

PREPARE YOURSELF FOR THE WEATHER CLOTHING!

As far as variety is concerned ours is the store where the toddler in kilt skirts and the heavy weight of two hundred and fifty pounds meet on equal footing. Our stock of Men's and Boys' Suits are just the things for style and comfort. Price, too, figures lagrely. Don't lose sight of our Hat and Furnishing Department. Underwear in immense variety—warm and comfortable. Not too early to think of an Overcoat. We have them.

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ANTHRACITE,
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